265

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,301.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions –	,, 0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "HIMALAYA," 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander F. Co..on, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee on TUESDAY, the 14th September. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The HIMALAYA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 38 First-class Passengers and 10 Second-class.

The HIMALAYA will leave Kurrachee on Saturday the 25th September 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, and on MONDAY, the 20th idem with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander Mossy, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves Bombay	16	Leaves Negapatam	28
,, Carwar	18	,, Pondicherry	29
,, Mangalore	19	,, [illegible] ...Oct.	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Musulipatam	2
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Calicut	21	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Cochin	22	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Alleppey	22	,, False Point	6
,, Tuticorin	24	Arrives Calcutta	8
,, Colombo	25		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjep, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Oct. 1875.
Leaves Bombay	15	Leaves Busreh	6
,, Kurrachee	19	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Gwader	21	,, Fao	6
,, Jask	23	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	26	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	17
,, Fao	30	,, Kurrachee	22
,, Mahomerah	30	Arrives Bombay	25
,, Busreh...Arrive Oct.	1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 844 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th September 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawal Pore Bunder and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE fine full-powered steamer "TRINACRIA," Capt Hutcheson, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 6th Oct. This steamer has superior 1st Class and exceptionally good 2nd Class accommodation, with a large and airy saloon, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Trinacria may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home, and presents a favourable opportunity for intending Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300.
TO SUEZ	,, 300	,, 200.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	60	24th—Southampton.
				Oct.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,621 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 17th September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 11th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers near the Two Tanks, Duncan Road, on account of whom it may concern the undermentioned cases of Matches.

Ex Barque "Clara."

[illegible] 15 cases 25 gross each, damaged small safety Matches.
IV 6/75—15 ,, ,, ,, Tiger Do.
121/25—5 ,, ,, ,, Crown Do.
V 1333, 11/25—5 ,, ,, ,, Tiger Do.
V 1334, 1/20—10 ,, ,, ,, Crown Do.
V 330/333—4 ,, ,, ,, Portrait Do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Military Square, Fort :—

3 Cases black woollen cloth, 34 boxes best Portwine, 5 cases French Mustard, 2 casks chimneys, 300 reams colour paper, 1 case colour.

A few lots of wearing apparel belonging to a deceased gentleman.

On account and at the risk of Mowjee Ladha :—
90 Mooras Sandalwood Tanchha.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Brownstein :—
About 100 dozen Italian Wine

The following sale will take place in the Share Bazaar, Fort at 2 o'clock P. M. :—

By order of the Mortgagee Prijmohandass Rasickdass, on account and risk of Lulloobhoy Gungadass the Mortgagor.

1 Share The Oriental Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 15th September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Price, per case, Ten Shillings and Sixpence,
At 1 . 9d. per Rupee = Rs. 6.
FOR CASH ONLY.
The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ....Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13 1¼ inches, per ounce	Rs. 4	8
,, 14 ,, ,, ,,	4	0
,, 17 ,, ,, ,,	5	0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 ⅞ in., ,,	2	8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets	5	0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, or in the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DIRECTRESS......Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

WEDNESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.
SECOND APPEARANCE OF Mrs. G. B W. LEWIS
IN
BOUCICAULT'S MODERN SOCIETY DRAMA
OF
"LED ASTRAY."

Rodolph Chandoce	Mr. W. G. Carey.
Hector Placide	Mr. Chas. H. Newton.
Mount Gosline	Mr. Lionel Harding.
George de Lespaire	Mr. Henry Aveing.
Major O'Hara	Mr. Robert C. Cottier.
Lafont ins	Mr. Henry Button.
Robert	Master George Bryer.
Armande de Chandoce	Mrs. G B W. Lewis.
Mathilde	Miss Nelli A. Henry.
Suzanne O'Hara	Miss Jennie Brown.
The Countess (Mother of Rodolph	Miss Rosa Cooper.
Baroness	Miss Rose Vernon.
Sophie	Miss Kate Lloyd.

THURSDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.
"THE NEW MAGDALENE,"

In which MADAME LA BARONNE DE SERS will make her first appearance as GRACE ROSEBERRY, and Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS as MERCY MERRICK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery and Pit	,, 2

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-15 ; Commence at 9 p. m.

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a RESOLUTION passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held YESTERDAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE per Share will be PAID on and after TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES STOOD on the REGISTER on the 13th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September 1875.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-Interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share out of the profits made by this Company during the half-year ending 30th June 1875, will be PAID at the Registered Office of the Company, No 7, Church Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to those SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES appear on the Company's BOOKS on the 15th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 22nd instant (both days inclusive.)

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AUTHORITY given by MEMON JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED to SHA SUROOPCHUND MANEKCHUND by a general POWER of ATTORNEY bearing date the 30th of December 1868 to manage his affairs and SIGN the NAME of his BOMBAY FIRM has been THIS DAY CANCELLED and the public are hereby apprised that in future the said Memon Joosub Hajee Ahmed will manage his own affairs in person and sign the name of his said Firm and that no other person has authority so to do.—Dated this 14th day of September 1875.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Solicitors for Memon Joosub Hajee Ahmed.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1875.
2. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. HAMILTON MAXWELL & DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT who retire by rotation but are eligible for re election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 14th 1875.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant (both days inclusive.)

FANCY FLANNELS.

SILK AND WOOL FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

NO. 3855, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3835, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black double Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3853, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Narrow Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8

NO 3840, WHITE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Pink double Stripe, per yard Rs. 2 8.

NO. 3851, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Grey and Orange Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3848, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Pink and Black Stripe, per yard Rs 2 8.

NO. 3837, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Blue Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3842, WHITE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL with Violet and Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3843, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3836, LIGHT PURPLE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO 3847 PLAIN LIGHT GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, per yard Rs. 2 8.

NO. 3841, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black double Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3839, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with White Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3849, WHITE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO 3854, WHITE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3852, PLAIN DARK GREY SILK & WOOL FLANNEL, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3846 LIGHT GREY SILK & WOOL FLANNEL, with Violet and Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3838, DRAB FLANNEL SILK & WOOL, with White Pink Stripe, per yard Rs 2-8.

NO. 3853, GREY SILK & WOOL FLANNEL, with double Black and White Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS, at Re. 1-8, 2 8, and 3 per yard.

CRICKETING FLANNEL, very Superior, Rs. 3-8 and 4 per yard.

FLANNELS FOR DRESSING GOWNS, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

SAXONY FLANNELS, Rs. 2-4 and 2-8 per yard.

WELSH FLANNELS, Re. 1-12, 2-4, 2-8, 2-12 per yard.

IMITATION FLANNELS, Re. 1, 1-4, and 1-8 per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CERTIFICATED ENGINEER. Apply to

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Hummum Street.

WANTED, GOVERNMENT STEAM BAKERY POONA, ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 60. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials and Certificate of competency under the Boiler Inspection Act, to be sent to

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Poona, 13th September 1875.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—As required by the provisions of the Indian Company's Act 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened for SATURDAY, the 25th September (4 P.M.) to CONFIRM the BOARD'S RESOLUTION adopted by the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th Idem.

(For) GEO. TAYLOR,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

September 14th, 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab HORSE, 14 3, a Bugey by Kesterton, and English Harness, the Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply "A." *Gazette Office.*

TO LET, for NATIVE RAJAHS, two large Upper-storied BUNGALOWS near the Grant Road Railway Station's west entrance. Apply to "C," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 188, Lower Colaba, opposite the Old Telegraph Office, midway between the Railway Station and the Tram Terminus. Rent Rs 60. For further particulars apply on the premises or to P. BYRAMJEE.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART by Cook, Calcutta, a Bay Australian HORSE, 15-1, sound fast trotting and quiet. Also a set of English HARNESS Rs. 700 for the Turn-out. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND. SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

WANTED, a FIRST CLASS FRENCH or ENGLISH COOK. Applications with Certificates or reference to be sent to the Secretary who will give any information required.

By Order of the Committee,
E. E. MAIDMENT, Secretary.

Byculla Club, Bombay, 8th September 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the supply of 200 Tons GROUPH SALTPETRE for the GUNPOWDER FACTORY, KIRKEE, to be delivered in 1876, will be received at the Factory Office up to 31st October 1875. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

THOS. T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Superintendent Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, .th September 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received until 1st November next, for the SUPPLY of STONE and OTHER MATERIAL required for a BRIDGE to be built over the WARNA RIVER (Poona and Belgaum road) near the village of Kunegaum, Talooka Walwa, Sattara Collectorate. Forms of Tender and Statement of probable Quantities of Materials required, can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Sattara, on payment of Rupees (3) Three

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. LEE, Major, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Sattara.

Executive Engineer's Office, Sattara, 11th September 1875.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Buildings), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 P M., for the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June 1875
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th September 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
pp. GADDUM & Co.,
O FIEDLER,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1875.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO,"

A SERIO-COMIC VERSION
OF
SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS,
ILLUSTRATED
BY
"CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

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With postage to Mofussil......Rs.	22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
CAVITE CIGARS
AND
CHEROOTS,
THE FINEST IMPORTATION OF THE SEASON,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,
THE INDIAN HAVANNAH *PAR EXCELLENCE,*
Rs. 24 per 1,000.

DINDIGULS,
Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
A SPECIAL LOT, WELL MATURED.

INDIANAS,
PARTICULARLY CHOICE AND MELLOW,
Rs. 22 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED
TOBACCO,
and in SUPERB condition.

COCONADAS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BURMAHS.

TOBACCO.
CUT GOLDEN LEAF AND HONEY DEW MIXTURE,
Put up in 1 lb. Tins,
Rs. 3-4 per Tin.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT.
Cash per dozen Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE.
Cash per dozen Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE.
Cash per dozen Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY.
Cash per dozen Rs. 31.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO FINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 33.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete......Rs.	90 0
Do Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds', Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 8
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair ....from Rs. 6-8 to	7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. ROSE & CO.

10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SUNDRIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

DESKS and NEW PATTERN WRITING CASES of Wood and Leather, in every variety ......from Rs. 10 to Rs. 120

INDIAN DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX—Strongly manufactured in metal, Japanned in black with broad Gold Lines and Gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobb's Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c. ; size 15½ inches by 12 inches by 7½ inches deep. Cash Rs. 45

THE OFFICIAL AND MERCANTILE LETTER AND DOCUMENT READY REFERENCE CASE.

In best quality, extra stout Japanned Tin, with Alphabetical Divisions, and with Mordan's Patent Seven guard Lock.

No. 1 Size, 23 inches by 16 inches wide, by 11 inches deep (Compartments 3½ inches wide) ......Cash Rs.	70 0
No. 2 Size, 27½ inches by 19½ inches wide, by 12½ inches deep (Compartments 4, inches wide) ......Cash Rs.	100 0

COPYING PRESSES.

The Patent Double-Lever Copying Press, size 8 vo. 4to and foolscap......Rs. 22, Rs. 44, and Rs.	55 0
Blotting Cases—Leather, Morocco and Russia Leather, Rs. 4 to Rs.	10 0

INDIA OFFICE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHERS.

SEVEN INDIAN WEIGHTS.

¼ Tola—½ Tola—1 Tola—2 Tolas—4 Tolas—8 Tolas—16 Tolas ....

SIX ENGLISH WEIGHTS.

¼ Ounce—½ Ounce—1 Ounce—2 Ounces 4 Ounces—8 Ounces .... } 32 0

LADY'S NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or Imitation Dead Gold-Work ......Rs.	16 0
Postage Scale (small size)	10 0
ELECTRIC CALL-BELL—In neat Bronzed or Gilt Metal	10 0

Ink, Inkstands, &c.

Portable Writing ink, per packet	0 8
Instantaneous Ink Generators, to be had in four Colours, Black, Red, Blue, and Violet, each	1 0
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	3 0
Magic Inkstand for Pockets ......Rs.	1 8
Inexhaustible Fountain Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	2 0
The New Double-spring Inkstand	3 0
Registered Trefoil Inkstand	6 0
LEAD PENCILS—For Office Use, from 3 as. each	
RULING PENCILS—1-8 per Dozen, or each	0 3
ALUMINIUM PENCIL CASES—From Rs. 2 to	5 0
INK WELL PENS—These Pens are similar in construction to ordinary Pen Nibs, but are fitted with a spoon-like tongue, which takes up and retains a large quantity of ink than usual. Price per Card of 13	1 0
INDIA RUBBER PENS	0 6
BOARD CLIPS—A cheap and convenient Clip for Letters and Documents, label and double-spring bronze catch	1 0

Sundries.

Parlour Paste, for Mounting Photographs, Drawing Prints, &c.	1 0
Household Liquid Glue, for repairing Wood, Ivory, Leather, &c	1 8
India Rubber Gum Brushes in four sizes, Annas 3, 4, 5 and	0 6
25 Labels gummed and ready for use, suitable for labelling Bottles, Books, Shelves, Parcels, &c., per box of 50	0 12
Pin-Cushions	0 6
Leather Varnish, for restoring Leather covered articles to their original freshness	1 0
Patent Parcel or Addressing Pen	0 8
Duke of Edinburgh Metallic Note-Books, size 4½ by 3½ in	3 8
Ivory Handled Penknives	1 8
Ivory Paper Knives	2 0
STANDARD PENRACKS.—Solid and substantial, of well bronzed Metals, with relief pattern in polished brass. Quite an ornament to the writing table	1 8
Ivory Book Markers	0 4
Unbreakable Slate	2 0
Book Slides for Rs. 5 to	10 0

PAPER WEIGHTS.

New Porcelain Paper Weight, each	1 8
Crystal Paper Weight	2 0

Diaries Albums, &c., and all requirement for Office and Library use, sold by S. ROSE & CO.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY :
4, Hummum Street.

POONA :
East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON!

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3,
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The CLUB of WESTERN INDIA BALL is FIXED for FRIDAY, the 17th September 1875.

FRED. SPRING, Captain, R.A.,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 10th September 1875.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain F. H. SEGRAVE, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to communicate with the Committee of Adjustment within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

Wm. THOS. BOWEN, Colonel,
President.

Ahmedabad, 10th September 1875.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Capital £1,000,000. THE CLAIMS for LOSSES per STUART HAHNEMANN have been PAID IN FULL, and 75 per cent. of those per S. CALEDONIAN.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE BALLY PAPER MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.—The Company manufacture Paper of various descriptions, say Brown, Half-bleached, White and Blotting in sizes to suit consumers. Cotton Mills supplied with Packing Paper, Bundling Paper and Backings on advantageous terms.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY :
C. MACDONALD & Co.,

Victoria Buildings, 30th August 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MANOCKJEE EDULJEE and PEROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, under the NAME and STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, for carrying on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., was, on the 6th instant, DISSOLVED.—Dated Bombay, 7th Sept. 1875.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

With reference to the above notice, the Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, will henceforth carry on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks &c. on his own account under the STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, with the consent of his Widow and Executrix DHUNBAIJEE.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—AN AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at RUPEES EIGHTY (80) PER SHARE (or 16 per cent per annum) for the half year ended 30th June, 1875, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to the SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES will have STOOD on the Company's REGISTER on the 10th instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 11th, to SATURDAY, the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th September 1875.

NOTICE.—MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN DRUMMIN STEWART, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN DRUMMIN STEWART, sometime Colonel, afterwards Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, an residing at Logie House, near Forres, in the county of Elgin, in Scotland, deceased, who died while on a temporary visit to Rome, on the 13th day of April 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the authenticated copy of Will and Testament Testamenter annexed) were granted on the 2nd and sealed on the 3rd day of July 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs Forbes & Co., are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1875, to send to the said Administrator at his Office in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the REVEREND ALEXANDER HUGH STEWART and ANN MARY STEWART, the Executor and Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS having in their hands any Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 18th day of August 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys-at-Law, Bombay.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of September 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the said Company held on Tuesday, the 31st day of August 1875 :—

That Messrs. COWASJEE and FRAMJEE DINSHAW be and they are hereby appointed Agents of the Company in place of NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Esquire, the present Agent of the Company who has been appointed by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 5th day of June 1875, and confirmed on the 21st of the same month, and who has in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company alienated and assigned to them his appointment and the commission and emoluments derived therefrom or attached thereto, and that the said Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshaw hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and as have hitherto regulated the duties and remuneration of the Company's Agent, and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshaw were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st day of September 1875.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
Agents for the Patentee.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

WACHTER & Cie.,
EPERNAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian Public, Messrs. WACHTER & Co., who have for many years enjoyed extensive Patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australian and other Markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering Communications they have been honoured by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few Extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian Trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Consumer through the Agency of the oldest Wine House in India, Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt.

Messrs. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain His Royal Highness.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co. have also been instructed to place on board the SERAPIS a supply for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES ; while Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. will hold, in a few weeks, stocks of the same Wines, which they confidently anticipate will be as much appreciated in India as they are in England.

WITH reference to the above, we have the pleasure to inform our Constituents that a SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand ex s.s. TIMOR. Price Rs. 46 for a dozen Quarts, and Rs. 48 for 2 dozen Pints, with all charges added.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 27th Aug. 1875.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 14TH SEPT. 1875.

The Home telegrams still continue to report very little change in Commercial matters. The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet at unchanged prices, the day's sales being 12,000 bales, and this morning's market opened dull, probable sales 8,000, actual imports 1,000 bales. In Wheat a further decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter is reported. The London General Produce Markets show no alteration whatever.

CONSOLS this morning are quoted at 94½; French Rentes at 104¼.

Business here, if not altogether at a stand-still, is next thing to it. The operations in Exports are chiefly confined to shipments on native account, and there are consequently but few transactions passing in STERLING EXCHANGE. If anything, the tendency, however, has been a shade firmer, the Banks showing more disposition to sell. At the same time they are also willing buyers, and for Private Paper rates are unaltered. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d 25/32 to 13-16	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 5-32 to 3/16	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 10½d. to 5-32	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 10 3/16d.	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of any transactions having taken place to-day. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but unchanged.

In the SHARE MARKET to-day transactions have not been numerous, but values are somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombays are steady at Rs. 700. National Banks are Re.1 lower. In Land Companies, Colabas are Rs. 5, and Mazagons Rs. 15 per share higher. For Spinning Shares there has been a fair enquiry. Alliance have declined Rs. 25, Broach Mills Rs. 5, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5, Khandeish Spinning Rs. 20, and Madras United Rs. 25, while Bombay United have advanced Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 5, Hindustan Rs. 15, Madras Spinning Rs. 15, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON there is still no business of any importance passing. European buyers are kept out of the market by the prices asked by dealers being considerably over home currencies.

FREIGHTS are all but nominal. There is no Canal steamer now on the berth for Liverpool, and even to arrive we have not heard of any engagement. For the only sailing ship now on the berth £2 2-6 is nominally the figure.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unchanged. Both from first hands and the bazaar the offtake is very small, and it is evident that we must yet wait for some time before the season is regularly established.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	720
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	325
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co	900
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	315
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	375xd
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	580
490	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.

Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,140
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2 000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,105
2 400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	165
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	875
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,100
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	970
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,050
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	...	800		Khandeish Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	...	500	...	Madras U Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,045xd
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,110
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	635xd
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,600	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. ZANTE, 1,022 tons, Captain T. R. Fox, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed yesterday for London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE BAYARMAISE, 364 tons, Captain J. Duncan arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Mauritius, (August 27th), with a cargo of sugar and one deck passenger.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Bayarmaise	Duncan	Mauritius, Aug 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Nimrod	Lyle	Moulmein.
	Magdala	Jones	New York.
	Himalaya (s)	Cotton	....

The Steamer Zante, Fox, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Pera, to Australia, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 14.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 20 bottles quicksilver, S P Framjee; 203 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co; 15 cases sherry, 20 cases whiskey, and 10 cases old tom, W Watson & Co; 3 cases vegetable oil, 12 casks blacking, and 2 casks ink, John S Elmore & Co; 15 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 165 cases claret, C Bouneviale & Co; 10 cases oilmanstores Jooma Suckoo.

Navarino s, 20 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 110 cases brandy, C E Mitchell & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Salone, 170 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 121 cwts deer horns, Mahamed Allana.

Zante s, 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Khedive s, 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass & Co.

Mongolia s, 85 bales cotton, D Shamjee; 35 bales wool, Assir Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, Cutchra Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 43½ cwts deer horns, Joosub Lutiff; 42 bales hides and skins, R L Southern & Co; 5 cases chundroos, and 11 packages cloves, Dhrumsee Velljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s, 3 cases shawls, W Nicol & Co; 165 packages coffee, Cursondass Nensey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia s, 18 bags coffee, Mohomedally Ebram.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Galloway, 500 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.

Rajpootana s, 20 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 13 bales twist, Ebram Noordin & Co; 40 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 105 cwts sumadha stone, Tricomjee Hemraz; 16 cwts sumadha stone, Goolamally Cayamally; 41½ cwts sumadha stone, 12½ cwts red raisins, and 37 cwts mother o' pearl shells, Joosub Luteef; 75 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Woodhouse, Major, Bombay 11th Regt, on leave, from Bhooj.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Sartorius, Captain, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Sartorius, Captain, Bombay Staff, from leave, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, September 11, 1875.)

Notification No 2438, dated 12th July last, ordering certain temporary promotions among Tahsildars, is cancelled.

Mr H F Bartlett, c s, Asst Comr, Damoh, officiated as Depy Comr of that district, from the 2nd to the 8th of Aug 1875, inclusive.

The Chief Comr is pleased to invest Malhar Krishna, Naib-Tahsildar of Hinganghat, and Ganesh Vishnu, Naib-Tahsildar of Wardha, with the powers described in Section 6 of Act XIV of 1865, to be exercised within the limits of their respective Tahsils.

Mr R H Finch, c s, Asst Comr, transferred from Chanda to Khundwa, assumed charge of his duties at the latter station on the forenoon of the 30th Aug 1875.

Mr J A Jeffreys, c s, Asst Comr, Nagpur, is transferred to the Hoshangabad Dist.

Mr R H Finch, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the office of Secretary, District Fund Committee, Nimar, from Mr Vasudeva Ballal, Extra Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 30th Aug 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R J Arnold, Accountant 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Controller, P W Accounts, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from this date.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 11.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G J Moberly, a Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for two years under Section 7 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th July 1875.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Sergt E W Lapham, R E, 1st Class Military Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave of absence, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for two months, with effect from 20th July 1875.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr W H Bonnaud, Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred to Central India in Govt Notification No 831 of 24th Sept 1874, joined the Mhow Division, to which he has been posted, on the forenoon of the 27th Aug 1875.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

With reference to Notification No 446, dated 8th ultimo, and under provisions of Section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) and Section 15 of Act XI of 1865.

Capt J H L Greenfield, Offg Cant Mag, Deolee, is invested with the powers of a Mag of the 2nd Class, and also with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge in suits not exceeding Rs. 500; the same to be exercised within the limit of the Cantonment of Deolee, with effect from 3rd inst the date on which he received charge.

Dr R T Abbott, M D Sanitary Comr, Inspr-Genl of Jails and Dispensaries, and Supdt of Vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned Dist, has been granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 25th Sept next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Surg J A Laing, Offg Civil Surg, Akola, will officiate for Dr. Abbott during the latter's absence on leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Barrack Sergt J Maher is transferred from 1st to 3rd Circle, and Barrack Sergt Riley from 3rd to 1st Circle, Military Works.

Barrack Sergt J Maher left Fort William Division for Landour on the 22nd Aug 1875.

Two months' and six days' privilege leave was granted to Conductor Cargin, Barrack Master, Agra, from 2nd June 1873.

Mr W D Henry and Pundit Ram Lall, Accountants, 4th grade are transferred from the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, to the 2nd Rawal Pindi and Agra Military Works Divisions respectively.

Mr G W Dodsworth, Ex Engr, Dinapore Division, Military Works, is granted one year's furlough from 1st Oct 1875.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notifications No 318, dated 12th July, and No 356, dated 12th Aug 1875, Mr G Prussia, temporary Accountant, 1st grade, and Mr G Corstorphan, Accountant, 2nd grade, are posted to the office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, which they joined on the 9th and 16th Aug, respectively.

Capt H E Clive, R E, re-appointed to P W Dept, and posted to Military Works Branch, as Ex Engr, 3rd grade, by P W Dept Notification No 389, dated 30th Aug 1875, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Mr O Hoerule, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, passed the examination of Lower Standard in Hindustani on 5th July 1875.

Privilege leave of absence for a fortnight has been granted to Lt W Peacock, Asst Engr, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from the 15th inst.

Lt J E Broadbent, R E, Asst Engr, attached to the Allahabad Special Division, Military Works, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No 31, dated the 5th ultimo, on the 1st inst.

Mr P McKenzie, Supervisor, 1st grade, Meerut Division, Military Works is transferred to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 21st July 1875.

Barrack Sergt J Maher, transferred from the 1st Circle, Military Works, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 27th Aug 1875.

Privilege leave for thirty days is granted to Bt Col J J Dansey, Barrack Master Bareilly Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Privilege leave for fifty days is granted to Temy Capt D McLeod, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's, Notification No 19 of 5th Aug 1875, Mr J M Harman, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Morar Division, Military Works, returned from one month's privilege leave on forenoon of 30th Aug 1875.

Mr J H Kenyon, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, by Inspr Genl, Military Works, in his Notification No 68 of the 4th ultimo, left the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the 30th idem to join his new appointment.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Capt Samuel Hunter Cowan, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, offg in the 1st grade, obtained six days' subsidiary leave of absence preparatory to furlough on medical certificate, from the 10th to the 15th July 1875 inclusive, in lieu of the privilege leave of absence for three months, granted in Notification dated 7th ultimo, which is cancelled.

Capt Edward Harris Steel, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Richard Randal Dickinson, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination, laid down in G O, Military Dept No 734, dated 9th Sept 1864.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr J Low, Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave from the 3rd inst to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

The following promotion is made, with effect from the 1st Sept 1875.

Mr A D'Souza, Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be a Surveyor of the 1st grade.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Capt T Gracey, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr T W Grant, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway officiated as Ex Engr of the Hill Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, from the 8th Nov to the 3rd Dec 1874, both days inclusive, during the absence of Capt W Sedgwick, R E, on privilege leave.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. H. Halpin, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Agra Division Rajpootana State Railway, is allowed three days privilege leave of absence in extension of the seven weeks' leave granted to him in Engr-in-Chief's Notification, No. 7 OE, of 24th June last.

Privilege leave of absence for fourteen days, with effect from the 2nd Sept 1875, is granted to Mr. George H[illegible]ley, Store-keeper, 2nd grade Rajpootana State Railway, under Section 12, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W Cousin, Supervisor, 1st grade, returned on the forenoon of the 26th Aug 1875 from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 48 of 15th July 1875.

Sergt W Batchellor, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Futehabad Division to the Mhow Division in order to relieve Mr W Batt, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, placed in charge of Deo Goraria Quarries.

Mr J Wilson, Accountant, 3rd grade, returned, on the forenoon of the 27th Aug 1875, from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No 41 of 5th July 1875.

Mr E J Shadbolt, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, attached to the office of Eng-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is posted to the Nerbudda Division from 1st Sept 1875.

Mr F H Landon, Asst Engr, in charge of the 6th Sub-Division, Barnagar Division, is transferred to the office of Engr-in-Chief Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, and Mr. W. A. Bell, Asst Engr, is to take charge of the 6th Sub-Division from Mr Landon in addition to his other duties.

Mr R Davis, Asst Engr availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No 37 of 21st June 1875, on the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1875.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W W Shanks, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Personal Asst to the Engr-in-Chief, is posted to No 4 Baldiari Division from 1st Sept 1875, but will remain in the Engr-in-Chief's office until further orders.

Mr G R Clark, temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is appointed Personal Asst to the Eng-in-Chief from 1st Sept 1875.

Mr A Thuey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Nator Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of 23rd Aug last.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Mr C W Hodson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 15th Sept or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Major K A Jopp, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, having returned from the leave granted him in this office Notification No 115, dated 21st May 1875, on the forenoon of this day, the unexpired portion of his privilege leave is cancelled.

With reference to Government of India P W Dept Notification No. 384, dated 23rd August 1875, Mr G H A Shew, Supervisor, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 7th August 1875.

With reference to this office Notification No. 89 of 29th April 1875, Major K A Jopp, R. E., Ex Engr, 3rd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of Engineer-in-Chief on the afternoon of this date.

Mr H C Graham, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself of the leave granted him in this office Notification No 131 of June 7th on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engr, Mooltan District:—

Private J Adamson, Overseer, 1st grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division on his return from leave.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

Mr F [illegible] has been appointed to be Chief Inspr of Post Office, in Assam.

Mr E A Roussac has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspr of Post Office, in Assam.

Appointments in the Post Office Departments made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF OUDH.

Mr G J Hynes has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspr of Post Office, Oudh.

Mr J Walker has been appointed to officiate as Post Master, Lucknow.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr M Lettreton has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Office, Central Provinces.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 17	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 18	3 P.M.	No after. packet.
China	„ 20	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 21	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5 P. M.		5 P.M.	
Friday	Sept. 17	Monday	Oct. 4
„	„ 24		

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	Sept. 20	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Tuesday	Oct. 5	„	Nov. 2

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Sept. 18	Saturday	Oct. 16

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Sept. 24	Monday	Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—September 4th, at Gorakhpore, N. W. P., the wife of Captain George Atkins, 1st Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

FLEMING—September 17th, at Hoshangabad, C. P., the wife of Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M. D., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

HUNTER—September 11th, at Nungumbaukum, Mrs. J. R. Hunter, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REID—JACKSON—September 4th, at Faizabad, Surgeon A. Scott Reid, M. B., 8th Regiment N. I., to Sydney Vaughan, daughter of the late Sidney Vaughan Jackson.

DEATHS.

HIGGINBOTHAM—September 3rd, at Bangalore, Sophy, relict of the late Mr. J. J. Higginbotham of Madras, youngest daughter of the late Mr James Hall, of Ooty.

MAITLAND—September 9th, at Churkharee, in Bundelkund, Emily May, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. H. Maitland, aged 3½ months.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1875.

Now that the difficulty with China appears to be in a fair way of being settled, and that the English Ministry has resigned to Germany, Austria, and Russia the sole direction of the destinies of European Turkey, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Derby, will be able to give his undivided attention to the ceaseless advance of the Russians in Central Asia. Recent events have verified with singular precision the correctness of the political horoscope cast by Sir Henry Rawlinson last year. "There are," he then said, "several territorial arrangements now "imminent which will exercise an important "influence on the future of Russia in Central "Asia. She may be compelled to interfere in "Kokand, where a powerful insurrection has "broken out against the chief. She may be compelled to advance on Merv from her Caspian "base in order to control the Tekkeh Turcomans, who threaten her communications "and impede her commerce. She may be "compelled even to occupy Khiva and Bokhara in supersession of the native rulers, "who are powerless to maintain order "and give her a constant occasion for interference." The absorption of Kokand into the Russian Empire may already be considered to be complete. This Khanate might have been taken possession of long ago, if the time had been opportune, before the conquest of Khiva, for effecting the consolidation of the territories acquired by Russia in Central Asia. But the policy of the Russian Generals had left the Khan of Kokand in the enjoyment of the nominal sovereignty over that portion of his dominions—Baber's paternal Kingdom of Andijan—bordering on the upper Jaxartes, and had been content with securing for Russia the possession of the strong place of Khojend, at the junction of the road from Khokand with that from Tashkend to Samarcand and Bokhara. The Kokandee insurgents seem to have had the audacity to attack Khojend, and General Kaufmann has consequently been compelled to march against and defeat them. The latest news from his camp represents him as advancing on the capital, which it may be assumed he has since occupied. No matter whether a native Prince is put on the throne by the Russians or not, it is obvious that they cannot again afford to leave the country ungarrisoned, more especially as it has been conveniently discovered that the Ameer of Kashgar—himself, be it remembered, a Kokandee—has had something to do with the insurrection. Nothing is more likely than that the Ameer has been intriguing in Kokand; and he has now the satisfaction of having brought the Russians to the door of his Kingdom, for General Kaufmann, even if he does not think it necessary to invade Eastern Turkistan, will certainly build a fort to command the Terek Pass, which has been from time immemorial the main road of communication between Western and Eastern Turkistan, and by which the Russians can at any time, when it suits them, descend, as Yakoob Beg himself did, to seize Kashgar and Yarkand. British arms can do nothing in this region to oppose Russian progress, and British diplomacy has proved itself to be equally helpless; so that the Ameer will be left to his fate, and will probably have found it necessary, before Mr. Shaw returns to Yarkand, to sign a new treaty making fresh concessions to Russia. Further to the west, the occupation of Merv, according to the *Times*—which perhaps is supplied with better information by its German and Russian friends than the Government of India can obtain from native agents—is now *a fait accompli*. In Khiva the Russians really manage all the Khan's affairs for him; and it is evident that at all points along the frontier line the work of extending and consolidating the Russian acquisitions in Central Asia is actively prosecuted, and cannot, in the nature of things, be relaxed till, in the words of Sir Henry Rawlinson, "Russia finds herself arrested by the resistance "of the British Indian Empire and its dependencies."

Where, then, should British India begin to offer resistance to the advance of this formidable Power? Sir Henry Rawlinson recommends that we should go to meet the enemy at Herat as soon as we are sure he has occupied Merv; and the anxiety shown by the Government of India to discredit the rumour of the occupation of Merv shows that Lord Northbrook and his advisers are not insensible to the importance of such a movement on the part of Russia, and that they do not agree with the writer in the *Edinburgh Review* who ridicules Sir Henry Rawlinson's plan, and contends that England and Russia ought to go hand in hand in helping one another to civilize the East. The *Reviewer*, who is understood to be Mr. Grant Duff, sums up his argument in these words:—"The policy of "adventure, therefore, to which the Governments of England and British India are invited "to commit themselves, stands condemned—on "the grounds of international comity—of respect "of treaties—of economy at home and in India "—of the strange misappreciation of the vast "imperial power and of the will of Great "Britain for self-assertion, if her possessions "should be threatened by any nation however "great, however ambitious, or by an "alliance of many nations." The *Reviewer's* reference to treaties means that we have no right to violate the independence of Herat by occupying that city against the will of the Ameer of Cabul. But it must be considered that we have already guaranteed to Shere Ali the possession of all the eastern part of his territory, and it is no secret that he himself has called the attention of the Government of India to the unprotected state of the northern frontier of his western provinces, in view of the aggressive action of the same Power against whom we have promised to guard the rest of his territory. It will hardly be contended that we are bound by any engagement to assist Shere Ali only in those ways which he himself fancies. Probably he would never ask for anything but money and arms, and would rather see the Russians at Cabul than allow a detachment of British troops to garrison Jellalabad. But the protecting Government has its own interests to look after as well as Shere Ali's; and it would hardly pause, if there were any immediate danger that the Russians would cross the Oxus, to obtain permission from Shere Ali for a British force to march through the Khyber Pass. So in Western Afghanistan, our Government is bound to consider what would be the best means of securing the country beyond Herat from becoming the theatre of predatory incursions and reprisals which must end, the English being absent, in Russian interference. The Government of India has not allied itself with the Ameer of Cabul for his own sake, and would not care, so far as he is concerned, if his Kingdom were taken from him to-morrow by the Russians. The object of the treaties or engagements already subsisting between British India and Afghanistan is to establish on the North-West Frontier of British India a State strong enough to hold its own, for a time at all events, against the attacks of Russia. That policy, it need hardly be said, has completely failed. The Ameer could not resist the Russians for half an hour without the help of British troops. Yet he clamours for more money and arms, and will not have our troops; and when the Government of India will not gratify his desires, he turns sulky and begins to wonder if he cannot make better terms with Russia. Even now, if report err not, he is in the mood to throw the English over and conciliate the Russians; and it would be an awkward thing if he were to invite them to occupy Herat, for that city is only 200 miles distant from Merv, while it is 700 miles from the British frontier. Our present relations with Afghanistan are, in fact, extremely unsatisfactory. The Ameer is of no use to us as an ally—he only looks on India as his milch-cow—and he might be a dangerous enemy, for he could give a Russian force access through his territory to the principal passes by which conquering armies have entered India. What better course can be taken, then, with such a Prince than to say to him:—"We are ready to protect you, and we do not desire to take from you any of your territory; but our own security requires that as the price of that protection, we should occupy advanced positions in Afghanistan. If you choose to let our troops enter your country for this purpose, well and good—you shall have wealth and safety. If, on the other hand, you will neither protect yourself nor let us protect you efficiently, we abandon you altogether. Form what alliances you please with other Powers; we, on our part, will take such precautions that you shall be unable to injure us." The *Edinburgh Review* does not state what policy it would like to see carried out with regard to Afghanistan; it only proclaims its approval of all that has been already done, particularly by Mr. Gladstone's Government, and demands that nothing more shall be done. But to remain in the present uncertainty, now that the Russians are so near to Herat and Cabul, is precisely what English statesmen cannot afford to do. Russia may be disposed to be on the best terms with us; but accidents will happen, and what would England say if she heard some fine morning that General Kaufmann had, at Shere Ali's invitation, sent a Russian garrison to occupy Herat? There is, however, at all events one possible movement beyond the present frontier of British India which even the *Edinburgh Review* cannot condemn as contrary to the literal interpretation of treaties. The British Government is entitled by treaty to send a force into Khelat to occupy Quetta on the other side of the Bolan Pass; and probably such a step forward would be accepted by Russia at present as a hint that she would do wisely to let Afghanistan alone.

As to the question of economy, there can be little doubt that an advance beyond the present frontier would result in a financial loss to the Empire. Good Government might, indeed, do much to restore the fertility of Central Asia; but it is probable that the occupation of Quetta, Candahar, and Herat would yield no return in money for the heavy annual expenditure it would involve. The same remark might be made, however, as to the financial consequences of the conquest of many provinces now included within the frontier of British India. Lord Clive warned the East India Company a hundred years ago that their revenues would decrease in proportion to their expenditure as soon as they ceased to be content with the possession of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; but it is one of the necessary consequences of the creation of an Empire like that of British India—or, as the *Reviewer* with good reason urges, like that of Asiatic Russia—that its rulers can have no rest. However unwilling they may be to attempt fresh conquests, these are forced upon them by the aggressions of barbarous neighbours and the danger of leaving an open frontier to a State which must rely exclusively for safety on military power and prestige, and not at all on the national spirit. It is not ambition or the hope of increasing the revenue so much as necessity that has carried the British standards from Allahabad to Peshawur, and may carry them further still. What we have to ask, therefore, is whether it is desirable or not for strategical reasons, to go beyond the present frontier. If this question must be answered in the affirmative, then purely financial considerations must be set aside. Now, although the *Edinburgh Review* describes "the "successive ranges of mountains on the North "West and West" as forming the natural limit of British India, it is a well-known fact that every military man of authority familiar with the frontier, from General John Jacob down to General M'Murdo, has pointed out the military weakness of a frontier which is indeed naturally strong, but of which all the strong places are held by rude mountaineers fond of fighting and plunder, and willing at all times to answer gleefully to the call of any powerful "adventurer" who invites them to aid him in effecting the conquest of India. It seems to us, we confess, as absurd a piece of folly to say that India has a strong frontier, with the passes and fastnesses of the mountains thus occupied, and with no ally beyond the hills but the fickle Afghan to trust to, as it would be for France to maintain that she has a strong eastern frontier because it is overlooked by the German fortresses of Metz and Strasburg. The mountains will only become a defence to British India when the forts commanding the principal passes and their approaches are garrisoned by British troops. Sir Henry Rawlinson holds that more than this is now necessary, and that the situation of Herat requires us to take immediate precautions against letting that fortress fall by a *coup de main* into the possession of a rival power, pressed on (*teste* the *Edinburgh Review*) by an irresistible destiny towards the frontier of British India. This may be too bold a stroke for the present generation of English statesmen to attempt; but at all events the possible cost and risk of executing Sir Henry's plan have been unfairly exaggerated by the *Reviewer*. Sir Henry himself estimated that, even if the Ameer proved refractory, the expeditionary column need not exceed a strength of 10,000 men. The *Reviewer*, on the other hand, fortified with statistics which we suspect must have been supplied to him by the Head Quarters Staff at Simla, maintains that a force of 31,000 men, composed as follows, would not be excessive:—

British Cavalry	1,400	
Horse and Field Artillery, 10 Batteries	1,800	
Garrison Batteries, say 4	400	
		3,600
British Infantry, 8 Battalions	7,000	
Sappers and Miners, 4 companies	400	
		7,400
Native Cavalry	4 000	
Native Infantry	16,000	
		20,000
		31 000

Most persons will agree with the *Reviewer* in the opinion that the maintenance of such a force as this beyond the mountains would cause a heavy drain on the finances, besides the addition of nearly an equivalent number of men to the permanent garrison of India. But the reader of *England and Russia in the East* is aware that Sir Henry Rawlinson's estimate is based on his knowledge of the country to be occupied, of which the *Edinburgh Reviewer* evidently knows nothing except by hearsay. For instance, the *Reviewer* is appalled at the prospect of the difficulties our expeditionary column would experience in holding its own against the attacks of the martial tribes of Afghanistan. But Sir Henry Rawlinson gives special reasons for supposing that no resistance to speak of would be encountered by the English, whose rule in Western Afghanistan is still spoken of with regret by the people. "It should be remembered," he says, "that Afghanistan never has had, and never "can have, the cohesion and consistency of a "regular monarchical government. The nation "consists of a mere collection of tribes "of unequal power and with divergent "habits. The feeling of patriotism, as known "in Europe, cannot exist among the Afghans, "for there is no common country. There is no "natural or ethnical reason why Herat and "Candahar should be attached to Cabul. Herat "is inhabited by races entirely alien to the "Afghans, by Jamshidis, Eymaks, and Hazarehs; while at Candahar, although the lands "were parcelled out by Nadir Shah in the middle of the last century among the Durani aristocracy, and their descendants still exist as a "privileged class, the peasantry are everywhere "of Persian, or Tajik, or Turkish descent, and "have no community of feeling with the "Northern and Eastern Afghans, who are the "dominant party at Cabul, and who are especially opposed to the English alliance." It is, besides, out of the question for Shere Ali to attack an expeditionary column advancing from Quetta on Candahar and Herat, while the English can send a force through the Khyber to threaten Cabul. Sir Henry Rawlinson has not, therefore, underrated the risk of the "adventure," whereas Mr. Grant Duff's bloated estimate has evidently been framed on the model of that which Lord Napier drew out for the Abyssinian campaign. That campaign will be remembered in history for the ludicrous disproportion between the magnitude of the means employed and the smallness of the results achieved, and for the discreditable waste of millions of public money which it involved. If all future Eastern campaigns are to be undertaken on such a scale, if our Generals are henceforth invariably to assume that a small British force cannot scatter to the winds ten times its number of Asiatic enemies, then no doubt we not only cannot afford to send expeditions into Central Asia, but we cannot even hope to succeed in holding the Empire we have already conquered.

It remains to consider the plea which the *Edinburgh Review* puts forward, that England and British India ought to do nothing now to place obstacles in the way of Russia's advance, because they have a vast reserve of imperial power and will for self-assertion which they can bring into play at a moment's notice. This is the old theory which Sir Cornewall Lewis put into its most plausible form when he said that it was better for England to have nothing to do with Egypt till war broke out, when she could easily take possession of the country. But, as the Indian Empire might be lost for want of the reinforcements which an enemy could cut off by occupying Egypt for only a fortnight, the wisdom of this policy of making no preparations till war has been actually declared is not apparent. It is the duty of our rulers to be ready for any emergency; and to taunt men with being "alarmists" because they point out that the approach of Russia renders certain precautions necessary is simply an impertinence. We are quite sure that Sir Henry Rawlinson does not yield to Mr. Grant Duff in appreciation of the imperial power of Great Britain, and, far from being afraid of Russia, he is only annoyed at the advantage his country gives to a rival Power by not displaying in good time its unequalled resources for war in Asia. Mr. Grant Duff thinks that, when Russia has reached the "mountain-clad frontier of India," for he distinctly asserts that resistance should not be made "till then, the quarrel would be fought out in "the Western Hemisphere and on the high "seas, at least as much as on the soil of India." But the experience of the Crimean War shows that England can do little harm to Russia on the high seas. The Russian trade is small and can be continued through Germany across the extensive land frontier of Russia even if the Baltic and Black Seas be closed. As for landing an army to attack Russia at home, such a design must fail, if only on account of the immense distances the invading force would have to traverse before it could reach the vital parts of the Empire. Even the siege of an outlying fortress like Sebastopol could hardly be undertaken again with any hope of success, now that the network of Railways in European Russia is completed. And certainly England would be paralyzed in her warfare with Russia in the West, if her enemy could detain the flower of the British Army in the East by threatening to invade British India. Mr. Grant Duff leaves out of sight one consideration which seems to us to be all-important in this discussion. He forgets how peculiarly sensitive is the organization of our Empire in this country. With an inconsistency which it is not worth while to dwell upon, he, who asserts that India cannot spare a single soldier from her garrison to go beyond the frontier, bases his defence of the policy of remaining within the present boundaries on the supposition that in case of need all the troops, European and native, from Madras and Bombay as well as Bengal, might be massed along the line from Jacobabad to Peshawur to annihilate an army of invasion debouching from any of the mountain passes. How ignorant a man must be of the present electrical condition of India to hazard such a theory! If there were but a prospect of war with Russia, we could not afford to send even a few battalions from Central India and the Deccan to the northern frontier. It is true that materially we are much stronger now than we used to be; but morally we were never so weak. No Governor General of first rate capacity has ruled India since Lord Dalhousie left the country; and among the subordinate Governors only Sir Bartle Frere can be named as having had any pretensions to the rank of a statesman. As for the general body of Civil Servants, they have ceased to have any hold on the confidence or respect of the people. They command neither fear nor love, but are, as a rule, merely made use of by a servile herd of flatterers who would be the first to turn against us in time of trouble. It is the British bayonet alone that supports the Empire; and, considering the present state of feeling of native Princes towards the Paramount Power, the discontent prevailing throughout the country, and the opportunities for active disaffection afforded by our own folly in not doing away with native armies in Independent States, we should like to know how many British bayonets could be spared for the defence of the frontier when the native imagination had once been set on fire by the rumour of a Russian invasion. Would it not, then, be consistent with sound statesmanship to adopt a policy of adventure which would keep the Russians at a distance and save British India from being exposed to such a trial? Mr. Grant Duff, indeed, says that it is wicked to distrust Russia and to accuse her of hostile designs. "The Governments of England and Russia are "at this moment on better and more confidential terms than has (*sic*) been seen for the "last five and thirty years." But history records proofs innumerable of the ease with which the passion of national aggrandisement triumphs over family feeling, over the policy of statesmen, and even over the will of absolute monarchs. Russia and England were never on better and more confidential terms than just before the Crimean War, and the Emperor Alexander is believed to share his father's partiality for the English alliance. But this sentiment, however genuine, did not prevent the Russian troops from crossing the Pruth in 1854, and it would not prevent them from crossing the Oxus, or advancing from Merv on Herat, in 1876.

THE *Pioneer*, which seemed at first to be as eagerly disposed to constitute itself a special apologist for the young Nizam as any of the regular Hyderabad news-organs, now appears to show less eagerness in the cause. Instead of, as a few days ago, accepting fully the reason assigned for the fact that the Nizam is not to meet the Prince of Wales, it betrays its newly-born scepticism by saying that whether that reason is the true one or not "it does not pretend to determine." Our unpretending contemporary, however, has "an impression that the Nizam will be found in his place on the occasion;" and, moreover, it is "certain that should he fail, none but the most convincing pleas will be accepted as an excuse for his absence." It appears clear to us now, however, that the Nizam will *not* be found in his place on the occasion; and, notwithstanding the excuses made about the Nizam's delicate health and so forth, we cannot help having a shrewd suspicion that the latest dodge of the proud and intolerant Mahomedan nobles of Hyderabad is to make the Prince of Wales go to see *their* Prince instead of their Prince going to see the Prince of Wales. If they succeed in this little scheme, great will be their rejoicing. Will they not have a good excuse for holding up Hyderabad as the most powerful native kingdom in India? Their argument, in support of such a contention, that no other Prince in India but the Nizam had been able to make the Prince of Wales call upon him, while he did not take the trouble to travel even in his own kingdom to meet H. R. H., would doubtless have a very considerable effect. If there is any attempt in this affair to entrap the Prince of Wales into an apparent display of subserviency to the Nizam, and thus gratifying at once the pride and the hate of the Hyderabad nobles, we hope it will be found out before a great political blunder is perpetrated.

IT is more than probable that the Chinese army looks a great deal more formidable upon paper than in reality. The return to China of the Chinese soldiers who had gone forth to quell the aborigines in Formosa has given the "Foreigners" a good idea of the kind of stuff a Chinese military expedition is made of. We are told by one of the Shanghai papers that the Chinese troops are generally the off-scouring of the population, and at the best are but an ill-disciplined rabble. When they landed in Shanghai they presented the following picture:—"Bayonets rusted on the ends of their 'brown besses;' locks too little cared for to be able to go off; no scabbards, belts, or cartridge boxes. Sometimes half a dozen guns tied together in a bundle, the ancient strings of which showed that possibly for months they had not been handled; such were some of the belongings of the ragged regiment whose arrival caused such disgust. True, there were abundance of flags. Every second man, probably, was armed with a bamboo some thirty feet long, at the extremity of which was an iron spike, and round which was wrapped a calico flag. The men bearing these marched in Indian file, with their nondescript weapons sloping at an angle of about forty five degrees. This was the only sign of discipline apparent. The others not armed with flags roamed over the place in search of wheelbarrows to convey those who were unable to walk." Some of the soldiers left the ranks and converted their guns into carrying poles, upon which they hung their bundles and strings of provisions. The arms carried by the gallant army were of a very miscellaneous description—rifles, spears, swords, pikes, tridents &c.—and all these articles were in a wretched state from age, rust and dirt. The manners of the Chinese soldiers are on a par with their appearance. The particular lot we are now alluding to, on their arrival at Shanghai, swarmed across the Hongkew Road, and obstructed all traffic. They made grimaces and yelled at every Foreigner they saw. Some amused themselves by goading horses with their pikes, and swinging poles over inoffensive people, whose "ducking" afforded the rascals great amusement. On nearing the English settlement, they met a lady and gentleman driving, and two of them struck the Foreigners with the staves of their pikes—one blow taking effect on the gentleman's head and the other upon the lady's face. This amusing conduct received the applause of the Chinese on-lookers!—a pretty sure sign of the kind of feelings entertained by the Chinese populace to the English. A great number of the Chinese troops were painfully diseased. The jungles of Formosa had told greatly upon the health of the army; and the voyage from Formosa to the mainland being made in a small ship into which the men were packed, and which was not provided with accommodation for a large number of human beings, was an additional source of disease. A number of deaths took place during the voyage; several of the men died as they were being landed; and so offensive was the smell of the transport ship that everybody who could avoided it like a plague. As the Formosan Expedition is camped in the vicinity of Shanghai, and its sanitary condition is known to be disgusting, the Foreigners in the Shanghai settlement are afraid of the outbreak of some pestilence or other. Altogether, the Chinese soldier must be something worse as to appearance than the majority of the men in Falstaff's ragged army which marched with him to Coventry; and, as to cleanliness, he must be about equal to a Bombay sweeper.

THE Report on the Trade of the Persian Gulf and Muscat for 1874-75 has just been issued. The tables supplied by the Collectors of Customs of Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee show a diminution in the value of the trade carried on between the Persian Gulf and India. There has been a very marked falling off in trade as regards the Persian Coast, during the year under report. At the port of Bushire the decrease is shown in both imports and exports and amounts to an aggregate of over eighteen lakhs of rupees. This decrease would have been still greater, but for the removal of the prohibition on the export of grain, and increased exportation of opium. The Persian market is supposed to be still overstocked, and a further depression of trade may be expected. The harvests in the south have been but scanty, and though the return probably covers the outlay, it will scarcely do more. The same impediments to trade as were alluded to in the previous report still exist in Southern Persia, except perhaps it may be allowed that the efforts of His Royal Highness the Governor-General of Fars, have rendered the caravan roads in his province more secure than they were. The hopes that had been formed of reforms and innovations tending to develop the resources and improve the communication seem, as regards the south of Persia, far from realization. The remarks which were previously advanced regarding the difficulties which beset the British merchants in Southern Persia, and the requirements to facilitate commerce, might be repeated at the present time with increased emphasis. The value of the Export trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf in the year 1869-70 was Rs. 1,08,41,455, and the Import Rs. 1,16,31,735. The value of the trade altered materially the next year when the amounts were including treasure, Imports Rs. 99,29,739, and Exports Rs. 99,98,975. Since that year the trade has not only decreased in value but the Exports have greatly exceeded the Imports, whereas in one of the years just quoted it will be observed that the Imports exceeded the Exports. There is nothing in the report under notice to explain the change that has taken place, but the figures now stand, and have stood, nearly the same from the year 1871-72. The Exports for the year 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 93,79,725, but the Imports were only Rs. 76,13,411. With regard to the trade of Muscat the report states that there is a marked increase in both Imports and Exports over those of the preceding year. Though Muscat is by far the principal commerciel depot of Oman, the ports of Soor and Sohar import goods from India and the Gulf independently, and as the enforcement of customs duties is practically in abeyance at those places, they are gradually drawing away a good deal of the trade from Muscat. The chief production of the country, and one of the staple foods of the people, are dates, and great losses are suffered this year in consequence of a great portion of the crop being destroyed by heavy and unseasonable rains. This would have caused great distress had it not been for the unusual cheapness of grain in Persia and Busreh which was imported in large quantities. Rice was also largely imported during the year. The customs have been farmed for 120,000 dollars which is probably much under the actual receipts. The exchange has averaged during the year from Rs. 208 to 220. The Export trade for 1874-75 is stated at 751,400 dollars and the Import at 1,466,515 dollars, of which the trade from India is valued at 936,195 dollars.

The following report on the cultivation and exportation of opium in Persia is very instructive. The Government of India have probably already noticed the neat way in which the duty leviable in India on opium is avoided, involving, as the process does, a voyage to Suez:—

Opium is cultivated principally in Yezd, and Ispahan, and partly in the districts of Khorasan, Kerman, Fars and Shusther. The opium grown in Yezd is considered to be better than that in Ispahan and elsewhere, owing to the climate and soil of that place being better adapted for the growth of the drug. But the district of Yezd, notwithstanding the existence of a large cultivable area, is not capable of any consierable extension of the cultivation of opium, owing to the insufficiency of the means, both natural and artificial of irrigation. Ispahan, however, differs from Yezd in this latter respect, as it abounds in streams and rivers, and is capable of greater extension of the cultivation of the drug. But the cultivation of cotton and cereals takes up a large part of those resources and tends in no small degree to reduce the culture of opium. A few years ago, the profits of the opium trade having attracted the attention of the Persians, almost all available or suitable ground in Yezd, Ispahan, and elsewhere was utilised for the cultivation of opium to the exclusion of all cereals and other produce. It was then supposed by the some that the opium cultivation would be indefinitely extended in Persia. But circumstances eventually showed that such could not be the case. The attempt of the natives to enrich themselves by cultivation and growth of a profitable article of trade and their neglect to provide for the necessaries of life, combined with drought and other circumstances, resulted in the famine of 1871 72. The costly experience then gained has made the Persians more careful and provident, and they are now using a limited space for the cultivation of opium. The largest produce they had in Persia, a few years ago, did not exceed 2,600 cases, it has since been reduced to some 2,000 cases. The quantity exported during last year, viz., between 1st January and 31st December 1874, was 2,002 cases. The probable export for the year 1874-75 is estimated at 2,030 cases. The crop comes to hand in May and June, and the great part of the opium finds its way at the shipping ports between September and January. The shipping ports are Bushire and Bunder Abbass. The whole produce of Ispahan and Fars is brought to Bushire. The produce of Khorasan and Kerman is taken to the Yezd market, and this together with that of Yezd itself are sent partly to Bushire partly to Bunder Abbass. The opium has hitherto been carried by English steamers running monthly between England and the Persian Gulf. The portion which is intended for China is trans-shipped at Suez on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. This route is selected in view to avoid the duty levied at British Indian ports. The Persian opium, it is said, is not much liked in China, owing to its having a peculiar flavour caused by the mixture of a large quantity of oil during process of preparation, and owing also to its being sometimes found adulterated. It, however, finds a somewhat better market in London, inasmuch as it contains, on an average, a large quantity of morphia. The greater part of the Persian opium taken to London is thence sent to the Continent and to America. Prior to the opening of steam communication on the Persian Gulf some opium used to be sent from Persia by land to Constantinople, whence it found its way to the Continent. But that route has since been altogether given up. About 100 cases of opium (in cakes) are brought annually to Persia from Herat. This is taken to the Yezd market. From Yezd also a quantity of opium prepared in the shape of small sticks or cylinders is sent for consumption in Herat. A small quantity of stick opium is consumed in Persia itself. No opium whatever is known to be imported into Persia from other places.

CAPTAIN HOGG AND THE HON. MR. ROGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I also was in Court when the case of Captain Hogg was being tried by Dr. Fraser on a charge of violating a Police ordinance in training horses on Rotten Row, and heard Mr. Rogers say:—"If Captain Hogg, on his word as an officer and a gentleman, will declare that he was not training his horses, I will withdraw all that I have said." After this let the public judge whether the worthy Magistrate was, or was not, right in stopping a cross-examination, the end of which was to make out that the honourable gentleman knew nothing of training, and that the two horses were delicate and required to be clothed to protect them from catching cold. If this defence was not unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, it was puerile to a degree. Let the military authorities look to it.

A SPECTATOR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the late celebrated case of the Hon'ble Mr Rogers, Member of Council v. Captain Hogg, the defendant endeavoured to demonstrate that the Police in issuing a printed notice in the *Deccan Herald* warning people not to train horses on Rotten Row had not taken all the precautions that were necessary to give the public due notice, inasmuch as it was by no means extravagant to suppose that there might be such a case as that of an outsider who did not take in the Poona papers. With this view he cross-examined the Superintendent of Police as to whether he had taken the precautions of putting up notice boards, which appeared to be necessary, as training on the Row had been going on for years, and that amongst the culprits was the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers himself who was in the habit of galloping his horses up and down the Row at a much more furious rate than the defendant had ever done. The learned Magistrate looked very severe, and in an authoritative and sonorous tone, informed the defendant that his cross-examination appeared to be useless inasmuch as every Englishman was supposed to know the law, and that ignorance of the law was no excuse. Can any one inform me whether the notices of a Superintendent of Police, even when endorsed by so learned a personage as the Railway Magistrate at Poona, are such important documents that they may fairly be considered as coming under that comprehensive term—

"THE LAW."

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is currently reported by some of those who attended Dr. Fraser's Court on Thursday last, that when the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers was put into the witness-box, the presiding Magistrate did not ask him his age, but that when one of the witnesses for the defence was put forward, the learned expounder of the law questioned him on this point. The report must of course be taken for what it is worth, and I have not the slightest doubt myself that if it was necessary, the learned Magistrate *did* record such an important point as the age of the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, but that it was done in such a tender and feeling way that the audience could neither hear question nor answer. I should like to know whether there is any section of any Act which would justify a Magistrate in paying delicate attentions of this kind, in case he was called upon to examine a witness who was long in the tooth, and who occupied a prominent position as a Member of Council.—Yours &c.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

IIII

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Apart from the merits of the case lately tried before the Railway Magistrate at Poona, and in which the majority of those present think the defendant unfairly treated, I think the question may properly be asked whether the dignity of the Bombay Government derives any benefit from one of its members assuming the office of police detective. A love of notoriety may, perhaps, be laudable when kept within bounds and proper channels; but for a Member of Council to go out of his way to prosecute an inoffensive gentleman who was only quietly cantering his horse in clothing on the Row when it was raining and no person except the prosecutor in view, and when nobody was in any way inconvenienced, was, I think, uncalled for, and undignified on the part of the hon'ble gentleman and this opinion many share with me.

I enclose a notice which appeared to-day in the *Poona Observer*, and I ask any person of common sense whether the Police Superintendent has any right to prosecute or prevent gentlemen exercising horses on the Row or any place of public resort, *in clothing* "*unless*" the horses are being galloped or are in any way endangering public safety or in any way inconveniencing or annoying any person. Section XXXI. of Act VII. of 1867 is not thus read by

O. K.

NOTICE.

In continuation of my Notice of the 21st July, I hereby caution all persons against recklessly or furiously riding, training or breaking in horses on Rotten Row, or exercising horses along that place of public resort with their clothing on. Any one infringing this order will be prosecuted under the provisions of Section XXXI. of Act VII. of 1867.

A. B. PORTMAN, Capt.,
Ag. Dis. Supt. of Police, Poona.

Poona, 10th September, 1875.

A ZEALOUS CO-OPERATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your lively correspondent "Junglewalla" shows so much zeal on behalf of the Bombay Co-operative Society, and in the concluding para. of his to-day's letter speaks in such a good-natured and hopeful way of the concern—which is more than can be said for the majority of correspondents on this subject—that he deserves an answer in order that he may be set right on one or two points wherein he errs, probably in company with several other shareholders. First let him be advised to look into such information as is within his reach before he favours you with another long letter about the Society's affairs. In his former letter he demanded to know, you know, several particulars which were months ago recorded in the report and accounts then in his hands. With the cheerful air of one who imparts valuable information, he then proceeded with a string of suggestions and proposals, some of which have long since been decided upon, others have been considered and discarded, while several of them are mutually antagonistic. Amongst the latter was one to dis-establish the directors and set up a paid committee of shareholders in their place. This is similar to the movement which on the parade ground follows the order—"as you were." The letter to-day takes for a text the circular issued immediately after the appointment of the shareholders' committee; but when we get down to the last para. but one, we find that "Junglewalla" had not even read the circular through! This "little suggestion" he will find to have been anticipated and embodied in the very circular on which he professes to write. Indeed, the proposal made a day after the fair by your correspondent, forms (with a difference) the chief subject matter of the circular itself.

All through his letters, and in spite of his philanthropic spirit, "Junglewalla" shows great distress about the directors, and, no wonder, when he has a sort of nightmare or vision of a board of directors sitting twice a week and drawing two gold mohurs each—a spectacle in these hard times enough to make any Mofussilite turn blue with envy. But your jolly friend "Junglewalla" is of a different stamp, he is "open to correction" which, in its way, is a blessing to be thankful for. Let him, then, be mollified by the assurance, that although the founders of the Society generously provided in the articles for fees of mohurs two for each meeting attended, the period when that liberal scale obtained (a very brief one I imagine) has gone out of memory. Besides, several of the directors who retired, have declined to draw the balance of fees to their credit; and since the wrong-sided balance sheet of 30th June appeared, gold mohurs have been such a scarce coin that, to use your correspondent's expression, "I wish them (the directors) joy of their fees"—when they get them. The notion that it was in any way likely that "the committee are to receive fees and the directors, acting in their double capacity, are to receive double fees," is too wild even for the "hearsay" of the jungle. It would scarcely have been worth while for me to spend time in writing this letter except in order to avail myself of the opportunity of testifying that if the Society be rehabilitated, and the defects in its constitution overcome, that fortunate result will be due to the arduous, assiduous—and, for "Junglewalla's" sake, unremunerated—labours of the committee asked for by the late board and appointed by the shareholders at the general meeting. It is quite open to me to make this honourable mention because I am not a committee-man but

A DIRECTOR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

POONA RACES.

POONA, 14TH SEPT.

HOMEBRED STAKES.

Mollbrooke	walked over.

AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Buttercup	1
Red Hazard	2
Dowlut	3

Won easily.

DECCAN DERBY.

Albert	1
Trumpeter	2

POONA STAKES.

Syrian	1
Merrylegs	2
Yazud	3

Very close race; won by a neck.

SELLING RACE.

Lashin	1
Sweetlips	2
Cherub	3

CRITERION RACE.

Buttercup	1
Orphan Boy	2

Won by two lengths.

THE DAMAGE BY THE FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

ALLAHABAD, 14TH SEPT.

The Railway from Umritsur to the Beas will be opened within a week.

Five serious breaks have occurred between the Beas and Kurtarpor.

The Grand Trunk Road is closed; the country round is still flooded.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Maharajah of Kashmir to visit him at Jummoo.

The Programme of the Prince's tour in Bombay and Madras has been sent home for approval.

The Programmes for Calcutta and the North-West will be settled absolutely when the Prince arrives in Bombay.

COLONEL H. BROWNE.

Colonel Horace Browne proceeds direct from Calcutta to England, without visiting Simla.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Major Bourke, Post Master General, Madras, will resign the service. The post will be offered to Mr. John MacFarlan, of the Bombay Civil Service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECEPTION FUND AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 14TH SEPT.

The Prince of Wales' Reception Fund now amounts to upwards of Rs. 68,000.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

SIMLA, 14TH SEPT.

The Viceroy leaves for Kumaon on the 15th October. He will reach Bombay on the 8th November to receive the Prince of Wales. The Viceroy then proceeds to Indore and Central India, arriving at Calcutta on the 8th December. The Secretariat Offices close here on the 23rd October and re open at Calcutta on the 8th November.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

RAGUSA, 13TH SEPT.

The Foreign Consuls appointed to consult with the insurgents in Herzegovina are making a tour of the districts which are affected, and will shortly re assemble at Stolatz, in order to communicate the result of their mission to Server Pacha, the Special Imperial Commissioner.

Servia has ordered the mobilization of all her frontier brigades, the reason assigned being the threatening concentration of Turkish troops.

GOLD CURRENCY IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 13TH SEPT.

Prince Bismarck has submitted a bill to the Bundesrath, fixing January 1876 for the introduction of a gold standard throughout the Empire.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 13TH SEPT.

The French Press is greatly occupied in discussing the progress of the Bonapartist propaganda.

Destructive storms and inundations have taken place at Montpellier and Cette.

LONDON, 14TH SEPT.

OBITUARY.—Sir Frederick Currie.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo were delivered in London to day, and the heavy Mails of the 13th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14TH SEPT., 7-40 A.M.

Mail Steamer Khiva, from Calcutta, arrived.

AN expedition to the Naga Hills is again reported for the next cold season.

THE *Pioneer* states that a good service pension has been conferred upon Colonel Aitken, Bombay Artillery, in room of General Sealy, succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

A TELEGRAM from Burma to the *Madras Mail* announces the death, at Tonghoo, suddenly, on the 9th instant, of Colonel George Frederick Shakespear, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, British Burma Division.

STRANGE revelations are reported to have been made by a Commission of Enquiry into the Treasury Department at the Cape of Good Hope. The alleged improper conduct is said to have occurred before a responsible Government was introduced. A Member of the Legislative Council is reported to be seriously implicated.

THE Surgeon-General, Madras, has addressed Government on the subject of having separate rooms and accommodation in the Medical College, Madras, for the young ladies who will enter on their collegiate studies at the ensuing winter Sessions. They have passed a fair pre-collegiate examination in the several female hospitals.

UPON a resolution, passed by the Madras Committee of the Prince of Wales's Reception Fund, it is stated that subscription books have been sent round by the Secretary to the Heads of the several public offices in Madras, requesting them to use their best endeavours towards this object by circulating them among their subordinates. These books are being fast filled up, although the amounts subscribed are small.

"KATHLEEN," yesterday, asked for confirmation in the English papers of Reuter's telegram published on the 10th August, announcing that the banquet in Dublin in celebration of the O'Connell Centenary had abruptly broken up. If "Kathleen" will consult the *Bombay Gazette* of September 6th on the fourth page of the issue of that date, will be found an extract from the *Daily News* giving a full report of the proceedings at the banquet alluded to, and of the collapse of another banquet in celebration of the same event on the same day.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* states that Mr. Taylor, a young man in the Government service at Bangalore, has been placed before the Cantonment Magistrate on a serious charge of theft and secreting valuable documents. The case came on for hearing on Thursday last, but has been postponed pending the orders of the Judicial Commissioner on a question of the competency of Major Mottet, who is not a British born subject, to try the accused who pleads European parentage. Mr. Sidney Smith conducts the prosecution and Mr. Symonds the defence.

THE fire at the Government offices, Madras, the *Madras Mail* states, was purely accidental, and not the intentional work of those who have suffered by the late reductions. It would appear that lead is melted in the Government Press, for the purpose of making type, and it is a rule that several buckets of water should be poured over the melting place every evening to quench every spark of fire. This was not done owing to some negligence on the part of the lascars on Wednesday night, and a bundle of inflammable rubbish which was near became ignited.

THE Madras Railway Company have agreed to allow press messages to be sent by the telegraph at the same rate as the Government Telegraph Department, which is 24 words for one rupee. A few months ago the G. I. P. Railway made a similar agreement and now the other lines of Railway should follow the excellent example. The public will probably understand that any one can send telegraphic information to the press at the rate of 24 words for the rupee, the only condition is that the message is intended for publication; acting in this *bona fide* way interesting and useful information may readily be forwarded to the press.

THE telegram published in the *Bombay Gazette* on the morning of August 27th, announcing the insult that Mr. Wade had received at Pekin, and that he had telegraphed for further instructions and more troops, was sent to London by Reuter from Bombay and published in the second edition of the *Times* on the afternoon of the same day, which was also the day the Overland Mail left London, and was the first intimation given at home of the critical state of affairs in China. The firmness of Mr Wade has settled the difficulties apparently, for the present, but the excitement at home caused by the telegraphic intelligence seems to have been considerable.

THE inquest on the victims of the collision between the Alberta and the Mistletoe was going on when the mail left. The Mistletoe was raised on Tuesday (24th Aug) and brought into Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday afternoon. An immense number of people assembled to see the wreck towed in. The Mistletoe is stated to be beyond repair. The *Poole Herald* is informed that the Rev. Macnamara Patey, Rector of Hamworthy, has received a telegram requesting him, on behalf of her Majesty, to convey the expression of her sympathy to the widow of Captain Stokes. The remains of Miss Peel were interred at Pendlebury, near Manchester, on Tuesday, amid great demonstrations of respect and sympathy.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows:—I believe that Miss Dickinson and the male members of her family have signed a petition praying for Colonel Baker's release on the ground that he has been otherwise heavily punished. The statement has been both made and denied in the papers, but an acquaintance of mine who knows Miss Dickinson's barrister-brother rather intimately says that, though the Dickinsons are reserved upon the whole subject, and though of course neither he nor any other friend cares to force conversation with them into that channel, he feels sure that they either have interceded or are contemplating intercession on Colonel Baker's behalf. I do not think it has much chance of being effectual, whether made or to be made.

WE (*Friend of India,*) are not aware whether any attempt has yet been made to bring the Japan lacquer tree—*Rhus vernix*—into India, but if not it certainly should be. It is from the sap of the *Rhus* and the oil of the *Bignonia tomentosa* that the exquisite lacquer of Japan is made, but both the manner of preparing it and the mode of applying it are, we believe, a secret. Old laquer, like good lace, is very costly. Forty to sixty pounds are said to be given in Japan itself for specimens of it not a foot square. Ordinary Japan-ware does not approach in beauty the ancient specimens of the art in old Japan families. The laquer is said to be yielded by every part of the *Rhus* tree, and has the consistency of treacle, the first coating being thin and yellowish, the second of a brownish tinge, and the last a bright mahogany.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* referring to recent events in Khokand, says:—"The rebels who dethroned the Khan of Khokand, not having hesitated to attack his Russian Body Guard, the Tashkent Government are expected to order the occupation of the Principality. This is the first time we hear of the Khan of Khokand having been accorded the protection of a Russian force in his capital. The rebels are headed by Abdurrahman, son of the late insurgent leader, Musulman Khan." The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"Russia considers the attacks by the insurgents on the Khan of Khokand, while protected by Russian Cossacks, as a personal insult, and is preparing an expedition in order to take revenge. Abdour Ahman, the chief of the insurgents, has proclaimed a holy war for the defence of Khokand against foreign invaders."

THE *Pioneer* says that the reported commission in the Ulwar case is a myth, and adds as follows:—About a month ago certain Thakoors, who had refused to acknowledge the succession adopted by the Government, went up to Simla to complain of it, and were sent back with a warning that, unless they gave in their submission to the new *raj* speedily, they would risk the confiscation of their estates. We do not wish to pronounce any opinion upon the claims advanced to the *guddee* by Lakdhir Sing; there is, we assume, the usual channel open to him if he wishes to obtain a re hearing. But there probably never was a native throne yet to which more than one claimant did not aspire with incontestible rights. And for the present we are content to believe that the man in possession at Ulwar is the right man, from the fact of his having been placed there, after a long and patient investigation, by one of the clearest-headed and fairest of our Indian officials, Mr. Lyall.

CONTRADICTORY stories, in reference to Major Harbord's commission money, have been freely circulated by conversation and the papers. The truth is that he has not "got his money" as the phrase goes; and, reported from London, is not likely to. His case is unlike that of Colonel Baker's in every way, remarks the *Pioneer*, and the decision of the Secretary of State may be applauded in the one and none the less condemned in the other. Colonel Baker was punished by the laws of his country for his offence—adequately punished in the opinion of a regular legal tribunal. Whether the penalty he thus incurred was lenient or excessive, is a question the Secretary of State was not called on to deal with. In depriving him of his commission money, the War Office punished him twice over for the same offence and punished his family moreover through him. Major Harbord, on the other hand, escaped ordinary criminal consequences, and can hardly complain that the incurred a pecuniary loss, considering the heinous nature of his misconduct.

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK CURRIE.

SIR FREDERICK CURRIE, whose death is announced this morning, was third son of the late Mark Currie, Esq., of Gatton, Surrey, born in 1799, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1817, and having held several intermediate posts, amongst others that of British Resident at Lahore, was made successively one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and a member of the Supreme Council. His energy and administrative capacities were largely tested during the first Sikh War, which was terminated by Lords Gough and Hardinge in 1847, and he was raised to the baronetcy soon after the battles of the Sutlej. Returning to England, he was nominated by the Queen in 1854 a Director of the East-India Company, and appointed in 1858 Vice President of Her Majesty's Indian Council. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE adjourned sitting of the Marine Court appointed to enquire into the circumstances connected with the recent collision between the P. & O. s.s. Mirzapore and a buggalow, off Carwar, was held yesterday at the Fort Police Court; Mr. W. Webb, Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Blackmore, presiding.

The first witness called was Ismail Ebrahim, who deposed that he was the tindal of the buggalow Hurree Prasad. On the 4th instant he was in her off Mangalore. The night was dark. At two o'clock in the morning there were three men on watch, one of whom was keeping a look out. There were thirteen men on board, three being kept on the look-out. Of these three, one was stationed at the helm, one near it, and one in the bow; all the others were asleep. When leaving Cutch there was half a maund of oil on board the prow which was carried in a leather dubber. They used to keep two lanterns lit at night—one at the bow and one at the stern. These lanterns consisted of an iron cup containing the oil and an iron tube containing the wick. The half maund of oil lasts about twenty days. The lamps having been filled in the evening burn all night, unless extinguished by the weather. On getting up at 2 o'clock on the morning of the accident, the witness said his prayers which occupied about half an hour. He then sat down, and looking round, saw a steamer. Both of the lanterns belonging to the prow were then burning. There was no wind. The steamer was then about three miles away. A light was then hoist at the bow and another at the stern of the prow. When the steamer was seen approaching he gave an order to one of his men to make a torch and light it, in order that it might attract the steamer's attention. The torch was ready about two minutes before the steamer struck the prow. It was made of cloth rolled up and dipt in oil. He then raised an alarm and all the crew got up. Except by exhibiting the torch no attempt was made to attract the steamer's attention. When the steamer was close to the prow the witness sung out. The steamer struck the prow close by the mainmast, and cut her into three or four pieces. Everybody on board was precipitated into the water. On coming to the surface they all clung to pieces of the wreck. They were then taken on board the steamer.

By Mr. Fletcher—It was three quarters of an hour from the time when I first saw the steamer until she struck the prow. I think our lanterns could be seen from about one mile off.

Other evidence having been taken, the Court adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 27TH AUGUST.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Commander N. Roskell, arrived in harbour yesterday at about half past 8 P. M. with the English Mails of the 27th ultimo on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Col R and Mrs Johnstone
Mr and Mrs Thomson, infant and child
Mrs Douglas and 2 infants
Capt C J A Yates
Miss C Kingsford
Mr J Bryan
Mr and Mrs P Peterson, infant and European female servant
Mr C J Tarrachund
Mr A Dhunjeebhoy
Mr N J Guzder
Lt Col A R E Hutchinson
Mr J Gibbins
Mr G Cahill
Mrs Woolcombe's man servant
Mr R Oliphant
Mr and Mrs Ponsonby
Mr B Winepenny
Mr J W Thomas
Mr J Cheetham
Mrs M C Cohen.

FROM VENICE.

Col Finch
Lt J Carruthers
Mr C W Chisholm
Mr W F Minns
Mr Dinshaw Nowrojee.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C Robertson
Mr P S Carnegie
Mr Justice Kindersley.

FROM SUEZ.

Lt H N Sawyer
Mr A Angolke.

FROM ADEN.

Capt Bulkley
Mrs Bulkley 2 children and 2 infants
Dr Tuacker
Mr Dhunjishaw
19 natives
Mrs Dunsley's native servant

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News,* August 27.)

ACTIVE military operations between the Carlists and the royal troops are reported from Spain, where both armies are busy in raising additions to their forces; but the end seems to be as far off as ever.

The insurrection in Herzegovina continues, and large numbers of Turkish troops have been despatched to the scene of the conflict. Great atrocities are reported by the insurgents.

The Egyptian Government has despatched three vessels of war to the Red Sea to check the invasion of their territory by the neighbouring tribes, who have committed terrible ravages.

Her Majesty, who has been joined at Balmoral by the Prince and Princess of Wales, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Next month, it is reported, the Queen will visit the Duke of Argyll at Inverary.

The coroner's inquiry into the recent fatal collision with the Queen's yacht in the Solent has not yet terminated. The evidence appears to be very conflicting.

The probability of a war with China is being freely discussed by some of the principal London newspapers.

Mr. W.H. Benthall, Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department of the India Office, has retired in favour of Mr. F. C. Danvers.

Captain Webb has successfully accomplished the feat of swimming from Dover to Calais. He was twenty-two hours in the water, and has now quite recovered from the effects of such a severe trial.

No change has taken place in the Bank rate. The Foreign stock market is quiet, and the Turkish funds have rallied within the last few days.

The Khedive of Egypt has contracted a private loan for £2,500,000 with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank of Alexandria.

The late Emperor Ferdinand of Austria has left a legacy of ten millions of florins to the Pope.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Edward Ryan; Sir G. E. W. Gregory, Bart.; W. G. Young, late Ben. C.S.; Lieut.-Col. R. A. W. C. Stuart, Mad. Inf.; J. Delamere, J.P. for Westmeath; G. Dunbar, D.L and J.P. for Co. Down; Capt. Greene, R.N.; Major G. W. Wedderburne, late 7th Fus.; D. A. Fleming; the Hon. Mrs. Preston.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette,* Augt, 27.)

INDIA OFFICE, 25th August, 1875.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET
To be Majors.

Captain Joseph Gabbett, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th March 1875.

Captain Archibald Ernest Arbuthnot to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. F Sandys, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 29th December, 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
To be Majors.

Captain Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward. Dated 20th April, 1875.

Captain Charles Shuttleworth. Dated 23rd April, 1875.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Thompson. Dated 11th May, 1875

Captain Edward Henry Ernest Kauntze. Dated 11th May, 1875.

To be Captains

Lieutenant George Masson Abbott. Dated 31st March, 1875.

Lieutenant Alfred Nimmo Sandilands. Dated 31st March, 1875.

Lieutenant George Tomkyns Morris. Dated 8th March, 1875.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Major George Augustus Way will rank as Captain from 4th March, 1867, and as Major from 4th March, 1875.

Major Osmond Barnes will rank as Major from 4th March, 1875.

BENGAL ARMY.
INFANTRY
To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) John Barrett. Dated 6th April, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Strangways. Dated 21st April, 1875.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Mackie Stewart. Dated 1st April, 1875.

Major Henry Russell Windle. Dated 1st April, 1875.

Major Frederick Augustus Buckley. Dated 12th April 1875.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.
To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Swiney. Dated 12th April, 1875.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas Key Guthrie. Dated 17th March 1875.

Captain Charles McInroy. Dated 17th March, 1875.

Captain Albert O'Halloran Clay. Dated 20th March, 1875.

Captain Henry Charles Wright. Dated 4th April, 1875.

Captain Thomas Henry Barstow Brooke. Dated 4th April, 1875.

MADRAS ARMY.
General List of Cavalry Officers.
To be Captain.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Harry Windsor Pardoe, Dated 1st April, 1875.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.
To be Majors.

Captain Charles Edward Fisher. Dated 28th March, 1875

Captain Edward Walter Trevor. Dated 4th April, 1875.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Joshua Rowley Watson. Dated 10th April, 1875.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Captain Osmond Barnes (now Major, Bengal Staff Corps) will rank from 4th March, 1867.

BOMBAY ARMY.
GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.
To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Walter Scott Peat. Dated 28th January, 1875.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Joseph Fagan. Dated 4th March, 1875.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Harry Bennett McNeill. Dated 17th March, 1875.

Note.—The name of Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Des. Voeux Bombay Staff Corps, is as stated, and not as given in Gazette of 9th April last, and the date of his commission is 8th December, 1874.

THE MURDER OF COMMODORE GOODENOUGH.

THE following are copies of two telegrams received at the Colonial Office from the Governor of New South Wales:—

"August 23.

"I regret to have to announce the death, on 20th inst., of Commodore Goodenough, from wounds received at Santa Cruz. Have only just received the sad intelligence by telegraph from Nelson's Bay, on the coast. Her Majesty's ship Pearl, with body on board, now coming into Sydney Harbour. Further particulars later."

"August 23, 2 P.M.

"No. 2—Pearl just anchored; have learnt following particulars from Captain Hastings. On 12th August Commodore and party landed at Carlisle Bay, Santa Cruz Island, to open friendly intercourse with natives; this being place where "Sandfly" was attacked last year. After being nearly an hour on shore, and satisfied with conciliatory progress made, the party were preparing to leave for ship, when a native standing about four yards off fired a poisoned arrow at Commodore Goodenough, which struck him on the left side. The boats at once shoved off, receiving at the same time several flights of arrows. Seven were wounded altogether, including Commodore and Sub-Lieutenant Hawker. The Commodore and two of the boat's crew have since died; the remainder are doing well, but cannot be pronounced out of danger from tetanus for 20 days from the date of wound. Before leaving Carlisle Bay, village was burnt by boats from Pearl. Commodore's funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon."—*Times,* Aug. 25.

PROGRAMME OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

WE are in a position to state that the route to be taken by the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to India, has been finally fixed as follows. It will be seen that the sketches of the probable movements of His Royal Highness, which have previously appeared, have been in some respects incorrect:—

His Royal Highness will leave Aden on Nov. 2 reaching Bombay on Nov. 8. The details of movements there are left with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but it is known that there will be a grand review of troops at Poona. The Prince will leave Bombay, after a stay of ten or twelve days, for Calicut; thence he will proceed inland in the Madras Presidency to Coimbatore, the Neilgherries, Mysore, and Seringapatam. Several hunting expeditions will take place in the Madras Presidency which will be organized by Col. Michael, of the Madras Staff Corps. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive in Madras on Dec. [illegible], and he will subsequently open the railway at Tuticorin. At Madras he will embark for Colombo on Dec. 11, will cross the island of Ceylon to Trincomalee, and during his brief stay in Ceylon will take part in at least one elephant-hunting expedition. He will leave Ceylon on Dec. [illegible], and arrive at Calcutta before Christmas Day, probably on Dec. 23rd, and, as already announced, there will be in Calcutta an investiture of the Star of India. The capital will be left about Jan. 3, and His Royal Highness will then visit Benares, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, arriving at Delhi Jan. 11, where a grand review of the native army, under Lord Napier of Magdala, will take place. The Prince will leave Delhi on Jan. 19, travelling northward to Umritsur, Lahore, and Jummoo, returning to Lahore, and then visiting Saharunpore, and Roorkee, and Agra, arriving at the latter place Jan. 29. Thence His Royal Highness's course will be to Gwalior and Ajmeer, and, retracing his steps, he will finally leave Agra on Feb. 13 for Barielly. From this point excursions will be made into Nepaul territory to hunt with Sir Jung Bahadur. The Prince is timed to reach Allahabad about the end of February, thence to visit Jubbulpore Indore, Ellora, and Dowlatabad, and return to Bombay on March 19. At Ellora His Royal Highness will be met by the young Nizam, with Sir Salar Jung; and in the Bombay Presidency, during the first fortnight of the Royal visit, there will be a demonstration by the native schools.—(*Overland Mail.*)

CAPTAIN WEBB'S SWIMMING FEAT.

(*Times.*)

THE second attempt of Captain Webb to swim across the Channel has been crowned with success after a display of indomitable courage and extraordinary powers of endurance.

At four minutes to 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Captain Webb dived from the steps at the head of the Admiralty Pier, Dover, and at 41 minutes past 10 o'clock yesterday morning he touched the sands on the French coast, about a couple of hundred yards to the west of the pier at Calais, having remained in the water without even touching a boat on his way, no less than 21¾ hours. During the early part of the journey Captain Webb was particularly favoured by the weather. The sea was quite calm, and not a breath of wind could be felt. Consequently, the lugger which accompanied him across the Channel had, for the greater part of the way, to be rowed. Captain Webb was also accompanied by two small rowing boats in immediate attendance upon himself, one containing his cousin, Mr. Ward, who supplied him occasionally with refreshments, and one of the referees who had been appointed at Captain Webb's own request to see fair play, and the other to take messages backwards and forwards to the lugger. Nothing occurred particularly worthy of comment until about 9 o'clock, when Captain Webb complained of being stung by a jelly fish, and asked for a little brandy. He had previously been supplied with some cod liver oil and hot coffee. The weather was simply perfect, and Captain Webb was swimming with a long clean breast stroke which drove him well through the water, and, owing to the phosphorescent state of the sea, occasionally surrounded him with a sort of halo. At 10-30 he was visited by a steam tug, which had put off from Dover for the purpose, and which, strange to say, left the man who had ploughed through the waves for over nine hours without even the encouragement of a parting cheer. At 11.45, however, a Dover boat, on its way to Calais, gave cheer after cheer to greet the man who had already done so much, and one of the boats burnt a red light which cast a ruddy glow over the scene and lighted the up the face of Captain Webb so that he was distinctly seen by those on board the mail boat. At 2 o'clock Captain Webb was still swimming bravely on, and Cape Grisnez Light seemed close at hand. Unfortunately, the tide now took him further and further away from the shore. Captain Webb at this period gave evident signs of fatigue, and young Baker, well known as a diver, sat with a life line round him by the side of the referee, in case of accident, as it was by many supposed that the long exposure to cold might cause Webb to become suddenly insensible and to sink without a moment's warning. This, however, was not the case. He struggled manfully on, and by 9 o'clock was within a mile of the shore, a little to the westward of Calais, and Baker, who is only 16 years of age, plunged in and kept Webb company and encouraged him to continue. Unfortunately a breeze had sprung up about 7 in the morning. The sea, which hitherto had been like a sheet of glass, was now tossing him about in the midst of crested waves. He was evidently fearfully exhausted. The tide was running strongly away from shore, which was at 9 45 only half a mile distant. Fortunately a boat belonging to the Steam Mail Packet Company put off from Calais and acted as a sort of breakwater to the now utterly exhausted swimmer. The sea ran so high that it even broke over the little boats which had accompanied him throughout his voyage. He persevered, however, and at last touched ground too weak to stand. A couple of men instantly went to his assistance, he was able to walk slowly ashore; and on the departure of the mid-day mail boat from Calais was left comfortably asleep, a medical man watching by his side and reporting him as doing well.

BOMBAY.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 11th September was 82 inches and 99 cents at the Hill, and 82 inches and 96 cents. in the Valley.

ASSAULT.—Oodowjee Tejpal was convicted yesterday, of having assaulted Hurry Myputtee, and having been been found guilty before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, was fined Rs. 10.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gunput Patloo was yesterday sentenced, by Mr. W. Webb, to receive fifteen stripes, for having stolen a silver case from a Parsee named Jehangier Pestonjee.

STEALING FRUIT.—Syah Janujee, a coolie, was yesterday sentenced to receive 10 stripes, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for having stolen a small quantity of plantains and three cocoanuts.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—At the High Court on Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Clement Smale, B.A., was sworn as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Court, as well as a notary public.

STEALING A COIN.—Dhakoo Yeswunt was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with stealing a gold coin, called *pootlee,* and he having been found guilty, was sent to jail for two months with hard labour.

A correspondent suggests that a refreshment room should be opened at the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway. If our correspondent's suggestion is carried out, it would doubtless meet with cordial support from the public passing through the station.

STEALING DRUMS.—Mahomed Wassul Khan was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, with having stolen three drums belonging to different persons, and having been found guilty, was sent to jail for two months for each offence.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—For having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day, Luximon Yessoo was yesterday fined Rs. 5, by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court. Several other prisoners charged with the same offence were fined one rupee each.

PLYING A VEHICLE WITHOUT AN ATTENDANT'S LICENSE.—A cart-driver, named Gungaram Kaisho, was charged with this offence before Mr. W. Webb yesterday, at the instance of police sepoy 483B., and having been found guilty, was fined one rupee.

STEALING A PARROT.—Balloo Luximon was yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and found guilty of stealing a parrot belonging to Bhasker Nilajee, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

TORTURE.—Rutna Mogajee was yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having tortured his bullocks, and was, on conviction, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3.—Gungaram Sewcurn for the same offence was fined Rs. 3.

WILFUL ASSAULT.—Balloo Linga and another man were found guilty before Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, of having assaulted Yenuttee Ibin Yenuttee, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10, five out of which his Worship directed to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

DRUNKENNESS.—Two seamen named D. McClair and John Martin were charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having been drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves. Prisoners pleaded guilty and were fined one rupee each.

STEALING MEAT.—Marian Joseph, a Portuguese cook, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. W. Webb, with having stolen a small quantity of mutton belonging to Mullee Suggajee, and was, on pleading guilty, sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Ahmed Jan Mahomed yesterday morning pleaded guilty at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, to a charge preferred against him, of having assaulted Rugbeer Basawan, and was fined Rs. 5, with the option of seven days' hard labour.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 11th September, was 59 feet 1 tenth, the total rainfall being 60 inches and 92 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 7 tenths, the total rainfall being 84 inches and 68 cents.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Baptist Antone was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with having assaulted a woman named Bustia, and having been found guilty, was fined Rs. 10, with the option of twelve days' hard labour in the Common Jail.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A woman named Bhagoo was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, with having fraudulently misapplied in breach of trust a gold necklet entrusted to her by Garrus, woman. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

STRIPES.—Bhickoo Luximon was sentenced to receive twelve stripes yesterday, by Mr. W. Webb, he having pleaded guilty to a charge preferred against him by Himmutram Hurdeodas, of having stolen nineteen brass, copper and iron cooking vessels. The prisoner was an old offender, three former convictions for similar offences being preferred against him.

CRUELTY.—Two buggy drivers were charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. W. Webb, with having cruelly tortured their horses at Pydhownie on the previous day. The charge was preferred by Inspector Killen, and the prisoners having pleaded guilty, were fined in the mitigated penalty of Rs. 10 each, with the option of fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Jail.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 1,365, consisting of 863 Parsees, 370 Hindoos, 245 Mussulmans, 61 Christians and 26 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 182·48. The following prevailing diseases were registered—viz. diseases of the air passages, lungs and plura, 373; diseases of the stomach and bowels, 298; intermittent fevers, 267, mumps, 4; and measles 1.

A 'GRAND' IDEA OF A CRICKETER.—We take the following delightfully fresh sketch from the *Guzerat Mitra*:—"Take your bat in hand, if you are a player and know this manly sport and stand gracefully within the wickets, as we have seen many in times past, standing with inimitable grace, and what with the noise of horses and carriages on the opposite side of the green gass under your feet, the sky with its fleeting hues over your head, you seem to stand like a conquering hero watched by the bright eyes from the glass windows in the fort."

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 14th September, 4-15 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 85. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CARWAR, 14th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. S. Ther. 82. Bar. 30.

MANGALORE, 14th September, 4-30 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 74. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·81. Fall of rain 62 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th September, 5 P. M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate W. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·84.

VINGORLA, 14th September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. light. Ther. 86.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green:—

NENSEY KHAIRAS AND OTHERS V. ALFRED THOMAS WHITE.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, for the defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the long causes list. Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the plaintiffs, consented; and the case was transferred accordingly. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJEE V. PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLIWALLA.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement until the 21st inst. Defendant, who appeared in person, consented; and the application was granted.

CHOONILAL VURJEEVUNDAS V. CHANDNIBAI.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

Mr. Starling, for one Vizbhoocundas Narrondas, said the suit was brought by plaintiff in respect of a debt due by the defendant's father. Vizbhoocundas was the only brother of the deceased Lukhmidas Narrondas, and as the family was undivided, the learned counsel asked that his client be made a party to the suit.

The Judge—You might protest when the property is attached.

Mr. Starling—I ask your Lordship to take a note of my application, so that it might not be said that we had lain by and allowed the suit to proceed.

Mr. Jardine asked for time to consider whether Mr. Starling's client should be made a party to the suit.

The Judge said he considered it was necessary to make Vizbhoocundas a party to the suit, and at present he would simply adjourn it for a fortnight, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend the plaint by adding parties or otherwise as he might be advised.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY V. SORABJEE FRAMJEE AND SHEREENBAI.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for either defendant. The suit was brought to recover possession of house No. 109, Mazagon Dockyard road, which was occupied by the first defendant as secretary in the service of the company. He had resigned the service since the 30th June 1875; but the second defendant, his wife, continued in possession and refused to give it up, and also certain books belonging to the company. The plaintiffs also sought to recover rent for the house from the second defendant. The first defendant had left Bombay, and was stated to be now in Singapore. Mr. Hart read a long correspondence which had taken place between the company and the defendant Shereenbai, and said his clients agreed to give up rent if they got a decree for the immediate possession of the house and the books. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs against the second defendant who is to deliver up possession of the house No.109, Mazagon Dockyard road, together with all books, papers, and documents, the property of the plaintiffs, which, according to the defendant Shereenbai's letter of the 9th inst., were admitted to be in the said house,—with costs.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

NELSON DENKIN AND CO. V. RUNCHORD GHELLA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs and asked for leave to withdraw the suit, each party paying their own costs. Mr. Taylor, for the defendant, consented, and the application was granted.

The following suits were struck out under section 110 as the parties did not appear:—The Oomerawuttee Cotton Mills Co. *v.* Dayabhoy Nurrotumdas the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank *v.* Perozshaw Nowrojee; Bhanjee Jewraz *v.* Mooljee Parpia and others.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

ON Monday evening last this company appeared in one of Dion Boucicault's favourite modern dramas, entitled "Led Astray." In this piece Mrs. Lewis made her first appearance since her arrival in Bombay, and was warmly greeted by the audience, which was tolerably large and very appreciative. We need hardly say that she thoroughly sustained her part—that of the "young Countess de Chandoce," the central character of the piece—with perfect feeling and expression. The parts of the Baroness, and the Dowager Countess de Chandoce, were admirably played by Miss Rosa Cooper and Miss Rose Vernon respectively, and the polite sparring that was always carried on between the haughty hostess and the equally proud guest, was most entertaining. The part of Rodolph Chandoce, husband of the young Countess, was sustained with great life and energy by Mr. W. G. Carey, whose clear, distinct pronounciation, and forcible way of speaking, was very attractive. Hector Placide (Mr. Charles H. Newton) was very amusing, and supplied, in a great degree, the "laughable" part of the performance. The air of calm resignation with which he accepted the position of a kind of "pet poodle" of the ladies, was most amusing, and he undertook the numerous commissions heaped upon him with "a cheerfulness born of despair." "Miss Mathilde" won the affections of the audience by her lively, spirited acting. This part was played by Miss Nellie A. Henry, and she certainly deserved the continual applause which greeted her every outburst of girlish, light-hearted fun. Her eventual appreciation, in the last scene, of the true goodness of her obliging and victimized cousin Hector, and her avowal, to her father, of her love for him, formed a most attractive incident in the piece. "Suzanne O'Hara" (Miss Jennie Brown) was charming, and her desperate flirtation with Rodolph Chandoce, husband of the young Countess, was entered into with spirit. She was a "beautiful piece of wickedness," and proved a dangerous friend to the heartless Rodolph. George de Lespaire, the equally dangerous friend of the young Countess, in whom he found the sympathy and kindred nature for which he professed to have been seeking through every country on the known and habitable globe, was well represented by Mr. Henry Aveling, and the deep, rich tones of his voice fitted him peculiarly for the part. The "duel" scene between him and the injured husband, "Rodolph de Chandoce," was a fine piece of acting, and elicited much applause.

Major O'Hara (Mr. Robert C. Cottier) was a regular Irishman throughout, and the calm, satisfied air with which, in the duel scene, he propounds the plan which the combatants shall follow in their encounter—namely, that they shall advance towards each other, and fire "when they like," and that should one of them reserve his fire, and survive the other's shot, he might walk up close to his opponent and "p—hot him if he liked," was most amusing.

The parts of "Mount Gosline" and "Lafontaine" were well sustained by Mr. Lionel Harding and Mr. Henry Burton, respectively, and when the former, after having vainly proffered his hand and heart, (in what he considered, as he said, a "telling" speech; which had taken him some time to prepare) to the young Countess de Chandoce, is disturbed by the sudden entrance of the Baroness and the Dowager Countess, the comical manner in which he endeavours to make them believe that he is on his knees in search of something the lady has dropped, was very amusing. Here there was an opportunity for Mrs. Lewis to display her powers of quiet, cutting sarcasm, and in her manner of rendering a few verbal "hits" at the humiliated "Baron," she quite brought down the house.

Master George Bryer as "the Page," and Miss Kate Lloyd as the maid "Sophie," acquitted themselves well of the little they had to do.

The evening was a most enjoyable one, and, as this same piece, "Led Astray," is to be given again this evening, we would strongly advise all who were not present on Monday evening, to avail themselves of this opportunity, for we can assure them they will be greatly pleased and interested.

To-morrow evening an adaptation of Wilkie Collins' recently published novel, "The New Magdalene," is to be given, and a great treat may be anticipated, and, we think, a full house.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of the country, and has therefore taken a firm, and we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorate it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost [illegible] is an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. S. Kemp & Co, Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

RAPE.

Shaik Jumal Shaik Fukeer Ahmed was charged with having, on the 9th of July last, at Bombay, committed rape on one Luxmee, woman, and claimed to be tried. Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity for the defence.

In addressing the jury, Mr. Branson said this was a case which ought not to take up much of their time but which would require, and he had no doubt would receive, the whole of their undivided attention. For either the prisoner at the bar was guilty of one of the vilest offences in the calendar of human guilt, or he was the innocent victim of a base conspiracy to ruin him. There was no question of mistaken identity or of the possibility of any one else having committed the crime with which the prisoner was charged. He (Mr. Branson) did not think, after the jury had heard the evidence, if it came up to his instructions, that they would feel themselves at liberty to come to this last conclusion, and if not, then there was only one course open to them—namely, to find the prisoner guilty. The facts of the case were these. The prisoner was a butler in the service of Colonel Bannerman, who, at the time the prisoner was said to have committed this offence, lived in a bungalow in the Marine Lines. The prosecutrix was a girl between 12 and 13 years of age, and was the daughter of a coachman in the employment of Colonel Bannerman. One very important thing in connection with this case was that the girl had not up to this moment begun to menstruate. The importance of this fact and its bearing on the present case the jury would presently see. On the 9th of July last, the coachman, the father of the prosecutrix, had driven out Colonel and Mrs. Bannerman about half past five o'clock in the evening. About that time the prisoner was engaged in looking after the house, but between 6 and 6 30 o'clock he went into the stable and there found the prosecutrix, Luxmee. She was alone, her father having gone out to drive his master, and her sister having gone out shortly before to the bazaar to purchase supplies. This stable contained but one room, in which apparently the whole family lived, and the other servants lived in some huts which were some distance off. The prisoner, on going into the stable, found the prosecutrix there. There was but one small lamp in the room, and this he proceeded to blow out. He then proceeded to assault the prosecutrix, and she cried out. Upon her doing that, the jury would hear that he proceeded to extremities. He gagged her, and threw her down, and then gratified his lust upon her person. After having done so he ran away from the stable, and he was next seen close to the water pipe, which was in the garden. Whether he went there for the purpose of cleansing himself, the jury would have to consider. Very shortly after he had left the stable, the sister of the prosecutrix returned from the bazaar, and on entering the stable, found it in a state of perfect darkness, and found the prosecutrix lying down breathless and agitated, as she well might be. The next point was one worthy of great care and consideration. He (Mr. Branson) had told the jury already that this girl had not to this moment begun to menstruate. Well, the sister, on approaching the prosecutrix, found her lying on a sheet covered with blood. She raised her and put her on a cot, and this cot was afterwards found covered with blood. The sister also found the prosecutrix's hands tied, and the prosecutrix stated to her what had occurred, and also told the same story to her father when he came home. The police were then called in, and the accused was arrested. The police had reason to believe that the clothes the accused then had on were not the same as those he had worn during the earlier part of the evening, but he stated they were the same, and that he had not changed them. The police thereupon asked the accused's wife whether her husband had changed his clothes that evening, and she said he had. They then searched the prisoner's room, and found hanging on a line a pair of trousers with blood on them. The prosecutrix was first taken to a hospital in the Fort, but eventually to Dr. Sydney Smith, and he would be called, and the jury would hear from him that the appearance of the prosecutrix was such as to show the truth of her story—namely, that she had been subjected to criminal intercourse. It was impossible for him (Mr. Branson) to tell what defence would be set up for the accused, but there were defences which were not unfrequently set up in cases like this, and of these he would say a few words. When a man was dastard enough to commit the crime with which the accused was charged, he did not often hesitate at afterwards adding insult to injury, by suggesting that the victim of his lust was a consenting party. If this defence was set up, the jury would remember that the girl's hands had been tied and her mouth gagged. It might be suggested that the prosecutrix was a girl of immoral character. In that case the jury would have to consider whether a girl between 12 and 13 years of age was likely to be a person of immoral character. But even supposing it was proved up to the masthead that she was, if the accused had intercourse with her against her will, he committed rape. There was another defence that might be set up, and that was that the whole story from beginning to end was untrue, and that it was a plot, on the part of the father, or the mother, or of somebody else, to extort money from the accused. All that he (Mr. Branson) could say to that was that if there was such a person as the devil, he must have been very busy in providing evidence of the prosecutrix's story. All these three defences had been shadowed forth in the Police Court. If this last defence was set up, the jury would have to deal with the fact of the girl's hands being tied, of her person being found drenched with blood, and with the medical evidence which would show that she had been subjected to the violence she complained of. They would also have to deal with the fact of the accused's having denied that he had changed his clothes, and of his wife's saying that he had changed them, and of the clothes which he had changed being found with spots of blood on them.

After two or three witnesses had been examined, Dr. Sydney Smith was called, and in cross-examination, stated that the prosecutrix had told him that she had had connection with the prisoner on two occasions, and that she would not have said anything about this occurrence if the blood had not come. She also admitted that she had menstruated before.

Mr. Branson said that after this evidence he did not think that he could proceed with the case.

The jury then gave a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

Kessowrao Ramjee was charged with having, on the 21st of July last, enticed away a married woman, that he might have criminal intercourse with her, and also with having committed theft of ornaments, wearing apparel, and Rs. 75 in cash. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Tyabjee for the defence.

The prosecutor's story was that, on the 21st of July, he went out in the afternoon to sell some cloths, he bring a tailor, and on returning to his house he found the door locked and the keys in the padlock. On opening the door he found that his wife had gone and that the above mentioned property was missing. He immediately gave information to the police, and some days afterwards a policeman at the Byculla station saw the prisoner and the prosecutor's wife waiting for a train, and from the anxiety they exhibited for the arrival of the train, it occurred to him that they might be the parties about whom he had received information. He therefore arrested them, and the stolen property was found in their possession.

After the prosecutor and another witness had been examined, as it was past five o'clock, and there were eight or nine other witnesses, the case was adjourned till this morning, the jury being discharged with the usual warning.

THEFT.

Luximon Babajee was convicted on his own confession of the above offence, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGRAO"—SEPTEMBER 11.

INDIAN CURRY.

HUMOUR.

THE humour of many people is all in the eye.

A PROOF OF HAPPINESS.

MOSQUITOES must be happy, for they are always singing at their work.

A FACT FOR TEETOTALERS.

MILK is our first drink, but we come to the bier at last, pledged or unpledged.

A ROYAL COLD.

THE Emperor of Germany, it is said, has a cold, and he sneezes just like any other man.

SEASONABLE DUTY.

IF a man has a country seat, this is about the time of year for him to go and sit down on it.

A QUESTION FOR THE COWLEY FATHERS.

Does the Lord love a man who sounds at a Church Festival the money he owes his tailor?

A QUIET HORSE.

A CORRESPONDENT, who owns to being nervous on horseback, wants to know if anyone can sell a horse "having the appearance of a lion but the moral spirit of a cow?"

ENCOURAGEMENT.

INDIAN students must not be discouraged. Twelve years ago a Calcutta youthful Baboo worked during the day, studied the law at night, took his degree, and is now on the bench—in a shoe shop, cobbling.

READINESS.

THE other evening a student was visiting a young lady and after a little while she shivered and remarked that she ought to have something around her. The Soph, with creditable sagacity, put the sleeve of his coat around her.

BLISS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG was kissed 4,468 times on his last birthday by his wives and children. We are confidentially informed, that the Mormon sage has about concluded, after going though this ordeal, that he won't have any more birthdays.

VACCINATION.

MANY people, especially many natives of India, have a horror of vaccination either for themselves or their children. They are quite wrong. Politeness never hurts anybody. Small-pox will not attack you if you allow it to take your arm.

ORTHOGRAPHY VERSUS MEMORY.

HOME of my childhood, how dear to my heart,
The place wherein stood the old dwelling;
Mem'ry would keep thee, but now we must part,
For Hunter has altered the spelling.

W. J. L.

THE Home military correspondent of the *Times of India,* whoever he may be, has given expression to views about the Baker case which, it is to be feared, are far from uncommon, although in our opinion they cannot be condemned too strongly. It is even said that these are the views generally held at Aldershot, and in most military circles which naturally feel grieved at the sudden ruin which has fallen upon so popular, and so soldierly a member of their order.

It would require a Thackeray rightly to point out all the snobbishness in this most snobbish and unjust paragraph. (The *Times of India's*). The words of the Judge have found an echo in every Englishman's breast where right feeling and nobility still linger, and it is possible that Miss Dickinson will survive even after the attack of this military correspondent. All we wonder is, if by any possibility he is entitled to be regarded as "an officer and a *gentleman*?" The Engineers, of course, will, in future, hide their diminished heads, modestly recognising their "middle class" position.

THE late chief door-keeper of the House of Commons has had a testimonial of £160, plus as many shillings, presented to him by one guinea subscriptions from one hundred and sixty Members. If a like custom prevailed amongst the Tabernacle worshippers of David's time, a new light is thrown by this incident upon a well-worn expression of the poet King's, "I had rather be a door-keeper, &c." Perhaps in the tents of wickedness, there was no such generosity? It is indeed marvellous to notice the new meanings that are being continually drawn from the most casual expressions in the sacred book, as they are compared with new scientific discoveries, or with the facts common to our humanity, whether ancient or modern.

IN the *Athenæum* and *Daily News* of the 31st August it is stated that that "the Serapis will carry nine months provisions, including 25 tons of rice." Evidently from this it is manifest that the Prince has determined to practise on the way out, in order to be able to eat the curry and rice, which, according to some English notions, is the chief food in India. The fact that such an enormous quantity of rice is ordered shows how earnestly and heartily the Prince intends to enter into Indian customs. By taking nothing but rice on the way out, he will be able to swallow the rice which will be set before him so often daily here, and to appear to eat it as if he liked it, and this alone will be sufficient to set that example of the good manners which are so much wanted amongst Anglo-Indians.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE PROPOSED PERSIAN GULF RAILWAY.

(*Times,* Aug. 14.)

AT the short sitting which the House of Lords held on Thursday, Lord Stratheden asked the Government whether they would consider, during the autumn, a proper mode of giving their support to the construction of a railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, in accordance with the views of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1872. The Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Government, gave the answer which might have been expected. The Government would view with great satisfaction the construction of a railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf; but as to giving support either as a guarantee or in the shape of a contribution to the funds, the Government could entertain no such proposal. It was not a policy they could recommend to Parliament, either to provide money or to guarantee the money for the construction of a railway on foreign soil.

These few words will recall to the reader the long history of an enterprise which has enlisted much political and scientific enthusiasm, but has never surmounted the obstacles which are suggested by the briefest consideration of its pecuniary prospects. A railway connecting Europe with the far East—the shores of the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean—has been the purpose or the dream of a succession of projectors, some of them well acquainted with Eastern lands, with the populations through which the line must pass, and the engineering difficulties which must be overcome. Before Waghorn revolutionized our communications with India by taking the mails across the Isthmus of Suez and along the Red Sea, it had entered the minds of adventurous Anglo-Indians to traverse the region between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, and the establishment of the Red Sea route did not exclude the Euphrates Valley Railway from the anxious consideration of statesmen. Since that line has been before the world many variations of the scheme have been presented to the public, as may be remembered by those who followed the evidence offered to the late Committee. There have been almost as many lines as projectors, some of the schemes displaying local knowledge, a calculation of resources, and of probable support, others seeming to have been devised with no more acquaintance with the subject than is afforded by an ordinary Atlas. Neither the termini nor the route are agreed upon. Whether the line shall run from the coast of Syria or the banks of the Bosphorus, what point it shall strike the sea at on the other side, and which districts between the extreme points are the less barren and parched, and inhabited by the less poverty-stricken population, are still subjects of dispute, and no projector appears to have a decided advantage in argument over his fellows. This would be enough to deter a prudent Government from committing itself to any of the schemes, even if it were not allowed by every candid investigator that for many years, perhaps for a generation, the railway could not pay its expenses, much less return a dividend and that the Government would be called upon by the shareholders for the interest it had guaranteed. Yet, with all this, the project of a Mediterranean and Persian Gulf Railway is one which has a real hold on the public mind. Its persistence is exemplified by the fact that it has been repeatedly brought before Parliament, and was lately examined with the most patient consideration. Every one acknowledges that "if such a railway could be achieved," to use the expression of the Lord Chancellor, it would be a grand thing for the British Empire in India assuming always that such a railway journey as the advocates of the scheme eventually contemplate—namely, one from Calais to the Persian Gulf—be within the limits of human endurance. We may take it for granted that anything connected with this grandiose project will always have its interest for a large part of the public.

The British Government definitively decides that it cannot construct or guarantee a railway on foreign soil, and the fortunes of the enterprise thus seem at a low ebb. But, just at this time, we have a piece of intelligence from which those who have set their hearts on an Asiatic Railway may extract some comfort. An Imperial Hatt, or Rescript, was read at the Porte on the 20th of July in the presence of the Ministers and great functionaries of the Ottoman Empire. In this august document, which is addressed by the Sultan to the Grand Vizier, the creditable sentiments and the wise resolutions which are always forthcoming in Turkey make their appearance in frank and decided language. The substance of the Hatt is an acknowledgment that administrative reform has not made all the progress that could be desired. It is intimated that this deficiency is due to the Imperial attention and resources having been hitherto directed to the national armaments. "Thanks to Divine Providence, it is notorious that the reorganization and the strengthening of our Army and Navy and all that concerns them are now in full progress." But as an Empire cannot be supported by soldiers and sailors alone, the attention of the Government is now to be more largely given to the development of the various Provinces, and especially to the improvement of the communications. The country, says the Imperial document, has not yet profited as much as was expected from the Roumelian Railways, on account of faults committed with respect to them, but the general utility of such works remains uncontested. The especial purpose of the Hatt is expressed in its concluding paragraph, which announces that, in order to give the benefits of railway communication to all the Provinces of the Empire, the Sultan has decided on the construction, at his own expense, of the line to Bagdad, which constitutes the most important point of Asiatic Turkey. The Grand Vizier and the other Ministers are to deliberate on the mode of construction, and to submit the results of their deliberations.

This announcement of the Sultan's intentions to construct a railway through the length of all the Asiatic Provinces, at his own expense, will probably have been read with incredulity. When the deficiency in the Budget is several millions sterling, when the Government does not know whither to turn for the means of defraying its current expenses, when the tax-gatherer is grinding the life out of the peasant, when a Province is in revolt and its neighbours are violently excited, where is the Sultan to find the millions for a line to Bagdad? But the truth is that this was not an empty and unmeaning parade of Imperial munificence. Incredulity with respect to the immediate results will no doubt be amply justified; but it would seem that the notion of becoming a great constructor of railways has actually taken possession of the Sultan, and he may possibly become as zealous in this direction as he has hitherto been for the organization of his Navy. Money may be wasted in either pursuit, but it is hardly possible that the worst and most expensively constructed railway in the poorest district can involve so complete a waste of resources as the purchase of ironclads to rust in the Golden Horn. The history of the late Imperial communication to the Grand Vizier appears to be this:—The financial emergency having become very exacting it was necessary to make economies. As these would fall upon the lower class of servants of the State, it was thought likely to have a good effect if an example of sacrifice were made in the highest regions. Of course, a Sultan is not likely to be kept permanently within strict bounds, but a reduction of the Civil List would sound well both within the Empire and beyond it. But this idea, however, did not please at the Palace, and it was then suggested that the Sultan might aid the country as much by contributing to the construction of railways as by relinquishing a portion of the Civil List. The Sultan was taken by this suggestion, and having discussed the matter with his principal Ministers, decided that the line most deserving his patronage was that proposed by Midhat Pasha when Governor of Bagdad—a line starting from Tripoli, on the Syrian Coast, and going straight to the Euphrates. The Sultan, being, with good reason, shy of foreign contractors, said he would make the railway himself with his own engineers and devote to it £40,000 a month. It seems that this design was speedily abandoned. Tripoli was too far removed from the Imperial superintendence and interest, and the Sultan's contribution will be employed on a work which may be carried on under his own eyes—the extension of the line from Ismid in the direction of Angora. If ever the line through Asia Minor be made, this must be a section of it, and so the Sultan may consider that he is in fact aiding the original project. At the same time the Grand Vizier is said to be desirous of going on which the Tripoli and Bagdad line, for which he hopes to obtain the money, and he has sent orders to the Governors along the course of the Lower Euphrates to employ the troops in improving the bed of the river in order to facilitate navigation. These are the latest doings at Constantinople, and the friends of the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf line must judge for themselves how far they promise anything for its realization in the future.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

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PERFUGIA MISERIS.

(*The World.*)

THE second, and as it may be called the extra-legal, portion of Colonel Baker's sentence is severer than many people had anticipated, and than his personal sympathisers will have considered necessary. His application for permission to retire was practically refused. In other words he was not allowed to resign, and his name has been ignominiously struck out of the list of officers of the army, Her Majesty 'having no further occasion for his services.' It is understood that these words have in the present instance an exceptional significance, and that it was the intimation of the Queen's wish which decided the judgment of a hesitating council. It was natural and it was right of the War Office that, in considering Colonel Baker's request, regard should be paid to his long and distinguished career. It was not to be expected, and it was not to be wished, that the military authorities in estimating what Colonel Baker might receive at their hands should lend no more attention to his brilliant antecedents as a soldier than if he had never set a legion in the field, nor of the divisions of a battle knew more than a spinster. And there was another feeling which may well have asserted itself in the deliberations of Pall Mall. War may seem in England an unlikely and indeed an impossible contingency; but there is an old and backneyed saying about the certainty of the unforeseen, and in the event of war it might well be a question how the English cavalry could dispense with Colonel Baker. On the other hand it must have been manifest that if Colonel Baker, after his conviction at Croydon of an offence which had been pronounced cowardly and brutal had retained Her Majesty's commission, a slur would have been cast upon the profession of arms in England, to our national detriment. Nothing could be more remarkable than the unanimity of approval which the German, the Russian, the Austrian, and for the most part the French, press expressed at the legal exposure and punishment of the conduct of Colonel Baker, and the indignant emphasis with which they dwelt upon his crime. Our own military authorities had, therefore, to consider a more extensive verdict than that of the English people alone; and if the Queen did, as is stated, communicate her own desire in the matter to the War Office, Her Majesty will be generally held to have displayed nothing more than a proper jealousy for the good name of her gallant army. But by the side of the fair fame of a body the stigma of an individual must weigh as nothing. There is only one thing in the melancholy affair which may seem subject of rational regret. We have discussed elsewhere the adequacy of the conditions regulating Colonel Baker's imprisonment. Still he *is* imprisoned. He is also to pay a fine of 500*l.*, and the expenses of the case, which cannot be much less, and may be more, than 2,000*l.* Here it might have been wished that the money mulct should terminate. Instead, by not being allowed to receive the value of his commission—a sum which might very possibly have represented the only capital that could enable him to start in some new line of civilian industry—he is to be fined an additional amount of 4,500*l.*; and this in contradistinction to the precedent in the case of Major Harbord, whose conduct was not less disgraceful even though it did not come within the reach of the criminal law.

It cannot be denied, then, that the retribution which has fallen upon Colonel Baker is terribly complete. His entire life is blasted, no single feature is wanted to his undoing, and henceforth for him England is no habitable place. When Mr. Justice Brett talked about his wiping out his present disgrace by some future brilliant achievement, he can only have alluded to the opportunities which might possibly be offered him in some foreign service. It is permissible to speculate where, under the present conditions of the civilisation of the globe, such opportunities are to be found. It is, we believe, the fact, that when on his arrival in London, on the disastrous Thursday, Colonel Baker, before going to the Duke of Cambridge's dinner-party, mentioned to a friend what had occurred, his sagacious acquaintance at once replied that it was an infinitely more serious business than Colonel Baker imagined; that its sure sequel would be professional ruin, and that he (Colonel Baker) would be well advised if, instead of dining that evening with his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, he took the next train to Dover and pursued the shortest route to Egypt. It is the fact that just now good cavalry officers are at a premium in the army of the Khedive, and a soldier with Colonel Baker's European reputation—and it is European—and his family connection with the 'dusky land of Nile' might have dictated his own terms to the Egyptian Viceroy. If such counsel as this was offered, it was peremptorily refused; and it is now tolerably notorious that when the issue of the trial at Croydon could no longer be doubtful Colonel Baker persistently declined to avail himself of any inducements to escape. In public opinion—in the opinion that is of society whose sympathetic instincts towards Colonel Baker are precisely the measure of the popular indignation—the courage and composure displayed by Colonel Baker before and during his trial, and the line of defence adopted by himself and his counsel, have gone some way towards making atonement for his crime. When, while the trial was still pending, one heard the alternative of flight suggested, the natural question to ask was, whither was Colonel Baker to fly? To speak metaphorically, 'before him were the Alps, behind Eridanus.' It is not always easy for a 'suspect' to place the Channel between himself and the land of his birth, even before measures have been taken to familiarise the general public and the guardians of the public peace with his features, while the network of extradition treaties which encompasses the world has effected a great reduction in its available limits.

But if it is difficult in the present day for the gentleman who is 'wanted' to anticipate by timely disappearance the proceedings of civil justice; it is no such easy matter to discover an asylum after the decree of justice has been complied with, or to secure an avenue for that sparkling distinction of which Mr. Justice Brett still held out a hope to Colonel Baker. The cities of refuge upon the surface of the earth have of late years sensibly diminished, and the exile from his country finds it harder than it ever yet was to escape himself and the public knowledge of his own equivocal antecedents. What with ubiquitous locomotion and the thousand-and-one channels by which personal intelligence is circulated, if he penetrated to the remotest corner of the globe he is certain to encounter some one who either knows or may at any moment know all about the past. On the whole the doctrine of moral causation, as it has been pretentiously styled, never had so many crucial illustrations as at present. Never was it more difficult and, in the majority of instances, more hopeless to flee the consequences which are the Nemesis of wrong, to turn over a new leaf, and to push out of human sight and memory the soiled pages. Novelists still continue to be more or less fruitful in devising careers for their brilliant broken-down heroes. This is an artistic age, and the latest expedient is to represent time and trouble, which prove all things, as revealing an extraordinary genius in gentlemen whose intellectual endowments had hitherto appeared of the most modest description. The dissolute roué of the first volume and the unscrupulous gambler of the second blossom in the third into the divinely-gifted and world-famous painter. When Major Whyte-Melville introduces us to ruin *à la mode*, he illustrates it in the person of the regulation Guardsman. But the sequel of Captain Digby Grand's plunging and excesses and racing failures and insolvency is a partnership in a snug City wine business, and we take leave of him in the odour of nutty sherry, and amid the rustling of crisp bank notes. Ouida, as might be expected, gives us a much more stirring picture of the existence which is within the reach of those who by some unfortunate accident have become *capitis minores*. The Hon. Bertie Cecil enlists as a private in the Algerian Zouaves, and would probably have risen to a high place in that distinguished troop, were it not for the inveterate hatred which his lithe figure excites in the breast of his general. When Lever's incomparable scapegrace, Bob Considine, becomes 'utterly and irretrievably ruined,' and therefore 'the most light-hearted of mankind,' he thinks, as by a natural impulse, of joining the French flag; and when in *Coningsby* the fortunes of the Young England party appear desperate, and their leader is disinherited by Lord Monmouth, the proposition is made that they shall all three enter the Austrian service—a well-sounding phrase which probably captivated Mr. Disraeli's ear. Time would fail us if we were to enumerate all the capacities in which the dashing spendthrift—at once the Mars and Apollo of his corps—reappears after infinite vicissitudes in the last chapter of the fashionable romance. Now we find him keeping an hydropathic establishment on the Rhine, now an hotel on the Engadine. Elsewhere he is installed as proprietor of a Russian hell, or the lessee of a more questionable establishment in Naples. Not infrequently his avocation is of a different and a humbler kind. He begins as a Brummel, and he ends by sweeping a crossing or driving a hansom cab. It is currently believed by not a few of the young gentlemen who abound in the neighbourhood of St. James's, that more than one ex-cavalry officer of the most soldier-like capacities is at present occupied with piloting the gondolas of London through the deserted thoroughfares of the West-end. Melancholy accounts reach us from time to time of the sufferings to which 'broken-down noblemen' who discharge the humble functions of conductors in the streets of New York, are exposed. Nor do we hear less frequently of the saintly lives which those who were once the gayest of the gay, and became on a sudden the most impecunious of the impecunious, are leading in foreign monasteries, or of their indefatigable services to the poor, as hard-toiling members of the Roman priesthood. An idea, it may be mentioned, exists, and not wholly without foundation, that the Oratorians of Brompton are chiefly composed of ex-Guardsmen.

It is hardly likely that Colonel Baker will rush incontinently into the arms and occupation of Catholic sacerdotalism. It is not probable that he would be able to obtain employment in any European army after his dismissal from the English. He will not be driven by stress of circumstances or by native taste to any of those other pursuits which we have passed in review. He will hardly seek to lose himself in the labyrinthine mazes of the City. Australia and its sheep-runs have become antiquated; and Joaquin Miller has told us that the fascinating devilry which he describes in the volume he playfully entitles an autobiography, and in which every other gentleman has at some time or other won his laurels in the tented field, is now a thing of the long past. Influential connections and inexhaustible effrontery might possibly induce a gentleman, however great his fall and flagrant his degradation, to remain in England and brave the consequences to the end. But we question if public opinion would accord to the scheme the same practical approval that it might theoretic sanction. Where, then, we may ask, is a man to look, and what is he to do, who has won a reputation in his profession which is world-wide, and who henceforth is barred from following that profession in the land of his birth? The truth is that for such a one there is not only a career, but even a brilliant career, always open somewhere or other in the civilised or the uncivilised world. A great traveller may become a great hero; and if the *rôle* of traveller be declined and that of warrior persisted in—well, we are still so far removed from the blessings of the millennium that peace is not universal, and that some of the nations of the earth are perpetually at war. Englishmen in their mood of insular absorption are apt to forget this significant fact. Yet it is one of which a casual glance at the telegraphic intelligence contained any morning in the newspaper will serve to convince them. We take up a random copy of the *Times*, and, *inter alia*, in Reuter's despatches read, within the compass of a few lines, that 'the state of things in the Herzegovina is becoming more serious, and that large bodies of Dalmatians are marching upon Bocktche.' The next announcement is that 'the King of Abyssinia is assembling troops in order to invade the Egyptian frontier, which is at present insufficiently guarded, and that the Khedive has sent reinforcements in all haste to the frontier.' The third item of intelligence is, 'The Eucador authorities profess to expect an attack here by an armed force organised in Peru.' Now there is not the slightest doubt that the services of a man with half the distinction of Colonel Valentine Baker would be eagerly secured, if not by any government in Europe, by any government in Asia, Africa, or America. In those continents the manner and the reason of his expulsion from the English army, would not practically weigh against him. He may yet rise to the highest eminence as an officer of the Sublime Porte, or in the army of the Khedive, or in the armies of any one of the South American Republics. In these latter there are many Englishmen, gentlemen by birth and men of parts, who have for some reason or other denationalised themselves, whose society is courted, and whose local influence is great. For an adventurous temperament there is a supreme attraction in the possibilities of such a career. Colonel Baker can never again ride at the head of an English regiment, and doubtless the reflection is a mortifying one. But in the ranks of the soldiers of fortune who are scattered over the globe he may still assume a distinguished place; and though he must, a year hence, be an exile from England, it should be some consolation to him and his friends to know that the conflicting complexity of the interests of mankind give, and will give to the end of time, work for rifle and sabre, and occupation for the strong arm and the brave heart.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

(*Times*, August 14.)

HANS ANDERSEN, who died the other day at the age of 70, and has been buried by his countrymen with national mourning and honours, deserves something more than a passing notice. If the Danes were so proud of him, it was very much because his fame was cosmopolitan and he had made himself friends all the world over. There had been strong men in Denmark before Agamemnon, and among his immediate predecessors, even among his earlier contemporaries, it could boast of poets and novelists who excelled him in the more exalted attributes of literary genius. In depth and power, for example, he yielded decidedly to Oehlenschlager, as he would have been ready to acknowledge, for his complacent pride in his great success was free from all unworthy jealousy. Yet Oehlenschlager and others pay the penalty of having written in the language of an inconsiderable people, while Andersen's name is become a household word in drawing-rooms and nurseries in America as in Europe. The causes of his exceptional popularity are easy enough to discover. There are to be found in the broad range of his sympathies, and the quick susceptibility of his emotional mind to seize upon novel impressions in their most picturesque aspects. Wherever he went he found a new country, and his mind, changing its hues like the chameleon, was tinged at once with the local colouring and reflected the finer lights and shades of the innermost spirit of the people he sojourned among. Even in the extravagances of his flights of romance, he remained essentially a citizen of the world. If some of his Danish poems and stories take high rank among his works, it was because the scenery and legends of his Fatherland lent themselves to his peculiar tastes and gifts. There is much that is wildly picturesque in the scenery of the Peninsula and its islands with its blasted heather, glorious beech forests, and channels frozen over in the winter. They abound in those stirring legends of Heathendom and Mediæval chivalry with which he had enriched his fancy and fired his genius; the kindly family life of the people was eminently congenial to his more tranquil moods. But those Danish works of his come behind the Italian "Improvisatore," because his native country had never inspired him as Italy did. He had no lack of imagination, although even in the most fantastic and far-fetched of his fairy tales we often find that the leading ideas are borrowed; he could multiply images and illustrations at will, till his pages were almost overcharged with them. But he arrested the attention of his readers and won upon their affections by the conscientiousness with which he clung to Nature. It was Nature he drew upon for his abounding images; although he showed them to you refined and idealized through his own poetical medium. He idealized each shifting scene as he saw it without losing sight of its distinctive features; then, with a marvellous facility of tenacious memory and ingenious fancy, he reproduced them again and again for his purposes so that they should strike keys corresponding to associations with those who had the best right to recognize them. He had the art of etherealizing prosaic elements without letting the pictures suffer in their realism. He expressed with grace and power what others felt and failed to express, or else expressed imperfectly. So that, independently of any parade of sentiment, the books in which he lays his scenes abroad have a singular pathos for people with whom he had nothing in common in race or speech, in habits or education.

As he went to Nature for his scenery, and to actual life for his characters, so his books are pervaded by a strong self-consciousness, which he scarcely takes the trouble to conceal. You have the story of the development of his poetical genius in his "Improvisatore," as we shall take occasion to show by-and-by. But his slightest stories abound in allusions to his own individuality. As for his famous "Ugly Duckling," that is literally an allegorical biography, and if you look to the notices of his own life you discover the original of each separate incident. It is the secret of the apparently inexplicable popularity of the tale, that under a quaint and almost trivial disguise, it is a record of deep and bitter personal experiences. The duckling was bitten by the mother duck, beaten by the chickens, and kicked by the girl who fed the poultry. It was quite melancholy because it was ugly and scoffed at by the whole yard, and when it tried to hide itself and its sorrows among the bushes the small birds were scared and flew up in a fright. Little Andersen was mocked at, bullied and beaten by the other boys when he first attended the village school, and afterwards when he tried an apprenticeship to tailoring. The duckling was conscious that it swam strongly and well, though the fastidious critics of the pond jeered at its awkwardness, and even its mother treated her offspring harshly, although her maternal partiality admitted some merits invisible to others. Andersen began to write poems and plays when a mere child, but the neighbours laughed at his juvenile efforts and his mother threatened to beat him for crying over his failures. He had no playfellows, and his pleasures lay in devouring all the books he could get hold of and taking long solitary walks in the woods. Like the duck, he took flight from home in hopes of some change for the happier before he could well use his wings. When only 14, the boy came to Copenhagen with a few dollars in his pocket and an introduction to the leading theatre. The manager declined his services because he was too thin and then for years he struggled on through various vicissitudes, among people who could not at all understand him. It was the story of the duckling's refuge in the old woman's cottage, with the hen and the tom-cat for companions, who always said "we and the world,' because they thought they were half the world, and by far the better half." The hen would acknowledge neither use nor ornament in any one who could not lay eggs; the tom-cat placed the chief ends of existence in purring, curving one's back, and giving out sparks. But, finally, the false duckling, moulting its youthful plumage, is welcomed by its noble kindred, and exults in its own glorious image reflected in the clear water; and the children exclaim, "This one, so young and so handsome, is the most beautiful of all!"

No doubt it was to those early trials of his, to his repeated disappointments, and the weary bitterness of hopes deferred, that we may attribute much of the pathos in Andersen's writings as well as the touches of sarcastic bitterness. His tastes or instincts were too pronounced to be stifled; with profound self-confidence they tided him over everything, and amid his many rebuffs and sorrows he found friends enough to keep him continually vibrating between the extremes of hope and despondency. Experiences of the sort were sure to go far in moulding and influencing a temperament so impressionable. If he could hold out doggedly against trouble, he was singularly susceptible to elation. Like the young swan, he attained to literary distinction, social consideration, and comparative ease just as his powers had reached their maturity, and he takes no pains to conceal his complacency. In his "Improvisatore" he expresses discontent with the comparative obscurity of his lot, and murmurs against the adventitious distinctions of those who are his superiors by birth and fortune. His later writings have a very different tone. Then, he was a welcome guest in the highest society at home, and his name was a letter of introduction abroad, wherever literature was held in regard. In his "Poets' Bazaar," for instance, he relates with native exultation how he attended a concert of Liszt's in the Stadt London at Hamburg; and how, although he arrived late, they had reserved him the place of honour among all the wealthy merchants and financiers. Partial successes, with the harsh strictures of jealous critics, had served to stimulate him; and assured position and universal flattery and deference helped to spoil him. The quickness of his fancy and the easy fluency of his pen had conspired to make him somewhat careless in his best days. Now these faults grew upon him, nor did he write anything subsequently that quite equalled the "Improvisatore." That was the novel that made him, and as its double theme was especially congenial to him, so the book had a double charm for his readers. It was a study of his own inner nature, a revelation of the course of feeling generated in his early struggles, transplanted from Scandinavia to those Italian scenes he had always dreamt of as realms of enchantment. All the artist comes out in him, and he excels himself in exuberant force of description. We know no book, not even "Childe Harold," Hawthorne's "Transformation," "the Roba di Roma," or "Tolla," that so vividly recalls Rome and the surrounding Campagna. We believe him when he tells us, "that whenever my mind goes back to the Tiber, I see it ever before me as upon this evening; the thick yellow water lit up by the moonbeams, the black stone pillars of the old ruinous bridge, which with strong shadow lifted itself out of the stream where the great mill wheel rushed round." The pages are covered with pictures of the kind, taken in the country and the city as well as with vivid studies of *genre*; church interiors and crumbling temples, tombs turned to huts, and weed-grown acqueducts, buffaloes and brigands, lakes lying among the woodlands of the Sabine-hills, half-naked peasants, half-crazed sybils, and gorgeous banquets in the palaces of the Roman nobles. He never misses an opportunity of confounding realism with invention. His Improvisatore is nephew to no less a person than Beppo, the notorious old beggar, of the Pincian Steps; the Improvisatore's patron is of the house of Borghese, and he makes his *début* as singer in the very room where some of Andersen's readers may have danced or dined. The account of his life under the roof of the Palazzo Borghese reads like a page from Rousseau's "Confessions," and goes a long way towards helping us to understand his books, and interpret the spirit and allusions of his poems. "Excellenza lamented my want of the fundamental principles of knowledge. It mattered not how much I might read, it was nothing but the sweet honey which was to serve for my trade that I sucked out of books." "The beautiful and the noble in everything seized upon me and attracted me. In tranquil moments I often thought on my education, and it seemed to me that they existed in the whole of nature." "People pointed always to my faults," he complains. "Was there, then, nothing at all intellectual, no good points in me?" "I who with my whole soul had clung to manhood, was now changed like Lot's wife into a pillar of salt. . . .

There were moments when my spiritual consciousness raised itself up in fetters, and became a devil of highmindedness, which looked down upon the folly of my prudent teachers and whispered into my ear." But he always consoles himself with the thought that, "Thy name will live and be remembered when all theirs are forgotten, or are only remembered through thee, as the refuse and the bitter drops which fell into thy life's cup." As for his manner of composing, we have it set before us, we cannot doubt, in his account of his improvising at the San Carlo Theatre in Naples, the difference being that in reality he used a pen instead of pouring out his thoughts to music. He rejects unhesitatingly the subjects that do not fall within the range of his likings and personal knowledge; as for the rest, the choice is indifferent to him when he finds himself in the vein. When the note has once been struck his ideas enchain themselves in a natural sequence, and he spins his plots out of those light materials his lively memory supplies in profusion. "Capri" is suggested, and he will none of it, as he knows no more of it than the outlines he has seen across the Bay. But "the Catacombs" stimulate him at once; he has not only visited them, but been lost and has nearly perished there. The "Fata Morgana" are equally attractive, for although he had never seen the resplendent phenomenon, it suggested the dream world he lived so much in, and he could people it with forms of Italian beauty luxuriating in Italian summer scenery. As for "Tasso," that again was the history of his own aspirations and achievements, and the passion with which he sang "the death of Sapho" was inspired by an unfortunate attachment of his own.

We have endeavoured hastily to trace the connexions between Andersen's personal history and the display of his talents from the indications in his most characteristic works. There is much in the "Improvisatore" to give it a prospect of living when his other books for adults may have been forgotten; but it is his children's stories, his legends, and his fairy tales that offer him his best chance of immortality. When he sets himself to tell his marvellous tales he brings himself down to the level of his little listener, and not the least wonderful thing in each of them is the art with which the author conceals his art. He writes with an engaging simplicity that almost deceives those to whom, in the words of Mrs. Gamp, "the wickedness of this world is print." You may lose something when you dispel the illusion; but when your attention is turned that way, you become aware of the undercurrent of earnestness and experience which invariably underlies the obvious meaning, and occasionally flashes up to the surface in some bright or stinging *double entendre*. The happy use of some epithet or qualifying adjective often gives point or turn to the whole of a tale, or there comes a touch of irony or a dash of sarcasm to remind you that there are sermons or morals to be found in his stories, and lessons of life in the vagaries of his exuberant humour. Perhaps nothing proved more conclusively the versatility of his natural gifts than the circumstances under which he received a Royal pension to send him on a journey abroad while his light was still under a bushel. The pension was given him on the recommendation of five of the foremost men in the Danish world of letters, and each of these distinguished authorities recommended him on account of a different merit. It is to Mary Howitt we are indebted for the incident, and it would be unjust to end any notice of Andersen without adverting to his singular good fortune in having been so admirably interpreted in English. Mrs. Howitt in particular has caught his spirit and style so thoroughly, and entered so entirely into his meaning, that books depending so greatly on their spirit and style, strange to say, have scarcely lost in translation.

RUSSIAN ROMANCE.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

BY a singular coincidence two translations from the Russian have appeared simultaneously, but independently, which serve to give some idea of the merits of two of the most gifted writers whom Russia has as yet produced. Those two writers moreover have not been thus linked by chance in an incongruous union; for their lives were in some points alike, their talents were to a great extent akin, and even in their deaths they were not altogether dissimilar. For each of them was killed in a duel, dying young, before the promise of his life was fulfilled, but not before he had become familiar with trouble and disappointment, and the languor which comes of energy mis-spent. Unlike some other Russian authors, moreover, they have both had the good fortune to be represented in the present instance by interpreters who appear to be well qualified to render their meaning plain.

Alexander Poushkin, the author of the seven prose stories translated by Mrs. Telfer under the title of *Russian Romance*, was born in the spring of 1799. His father, a Captain in the Guards, traced his pedigree up to a certain Radshi, who came from Prussia to Novgorod in the times of Saint Alexander Nevsky; he was also proud of counting among his ancestors a highly distinguished Boyar, Gregory Poushkin, who represented the Tsar Alexis Mikhailovich at the Polish Court, and was Governor of Nijny Novgorod at the time of his death. The mother of Alexander Poushkin was the niece of a General Hannibal, who distinguished himself at the battle of Navarino, and the granddaughter of the celebrated negro Hannibal, who, after being sold as a slave at Constantinople and purchased by the Russian Ambassador, found a loving protector and godfather in Peter the Great, and attained to the rank of general in the Russian service. The young Alexander at a very early age showed signs of the talents which were destined to render him famous, but his studies were at first directed by French tutors, who did their best to make him forget that he was a Russian. Fortunately for him, his nurse, Arina Rodionovna, had her share also in his education, and, by the songs and stories of which she possessed an unfailing store, she nurtured and developed in his mind a taste for such fruits of the imagination as were of home growth. Still he was long known among his comrades by the nickname of "the Frenchman," due in part to his knowledge of French, and in part also to his vivacious manner. Having from his early boyhood revelled in reading, he soon joined the band of youthful poets whom he found in the halls of the Tsarskoe Selo Lyceum, and even amidst the amusements into which he plunged after accepting a post under the Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1817, he contrived to carry on his poetical pursuits. In 1820 appeared his *Ruslan and Ludmila*, the first really original poem of which Russia can boast, the first success in that country of the Romantic school. Founded on one of the old Popular Tales, descriptive of the abduction of a Slavonic Helen by a demoniacal Paris, its plot cannot now greatly commend itself to our judgment. But the poem deserves no small credit when the circumstances attending its composition are taken into account, and its heroine is as charming as are its pictures of Slavonic life and scenery.

About this time Poushkin had his first difficulty with the Government, but it resulted only in his being sent in an official capacity to South Russia. There he spent the greater part of four years, during which time he made acquaintance also with the majestic mountains of the Caucasus and the picturesque coasts of the Crimea, and produced a number of poems which show how deep an impression had been left upon his imagination by the grandeur and beauty of those scenes. One of the best of his pieces, "The Gipsies," is said to have been due to a chance meeting, during one of his wanderings at that time, with a band of gipsies, in whose camp he abode for several days. In 1824 a disagreement with his official chief led to his being obliged to lead a somewhat secluded life in the province of Pskof, spending a good deal of his time in listening to his old nurse's tales, and in studying Shakspeare, who now began to supplant Byron in his affections. These tranquil pursuits were interrupted by the outbreak of the military insurrection of December 1825, which troubled the accession of Nicholas to the throne, and in which Poushkin would probably have taken part had he been in St. Petersburg. However this may be, he made his peace next year at Moscow with the Emperor, who ever afterwards treated him with the greatest kindness. In 1829 he published his *Poltava*, a poem in honour of Peter the Great, and in 1830 he completed *Evgeny Onegine*, by far his most remarkable work, and one of the most original he produced, although confessedly written under the influence of Byron's *Don Juan*. In it is most vividly described that langour, that want of rational and manly enjoyment, which was then the bane of Russian fashionable life, and from which Poushkin himself suffered acutely. His quick and jealous temper moreover was for him the cause of many sufferings, leading him eventually, six years after his marriage, into a quarrel with a Baron Dantes, the adopted son of the Dutch Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. A duel ensued, in which Poushkin was mortally wounded, and soon afterwards he died. His death took place in the early part of 1837, before he had completed his thirty-eighth year.

Poets' prose is, as a rule, notoriously good, and Poushkin's is no exception. The stories which Mrs. Telfer has translated were written in prose, and in an easy and simple style which would at any time be meritorious, but which deserved special praise at the time when these tales were published. The chief feature in the longest of their number, the "Captain's Daughter," is the picture it offers of the insurrection headed by Pugachef, the Cossack Pretender to the throne, whose history Poushkin wrote, thereby obtaining much Court favour and a large pecuniary reward. The other tales are sketches of Russian life, which are well worthy of being attentively read, even if their literary merits do not seem to be very exalted to eyes accustomed to the work of English and French novelists.

Great as was the influence of Byron in the case of Poushkin, it was still more powerful in that of Lermontof. Shakspeare, as we have seen, diverted the ideas of the author of *Evgeny Onegine* into a new and more healthy channel, but the author of *The Demon* remained all his life true to the original god of his idolatry. Had he lived a little longer, however, and had his life proved rather more sunny, he might perhaps have followed the example of the band of Russian writers who took Scott as their model instead of Byron. Unfortunately his brief career was clouded by constant troubles. Cursed by a morbid love of self, painfully conscious of his want of good looks, and impelled by a restless desire to shine in a circle composed of persons richer and nobler, but at the same time less intellectually gifted, than he was, Michael Lermontof consumed his own heart, a prey to unfulfilled desires, and constantly fostering a savage indignation against a society of which he saw the evil, but from which he could not bear to sever himself. Born in the autumn of 1815 in Moscow, he was educated in the country, carefully tended by a doting grandmother, but not initiated into popular lore like Poushkin by a Russian nurse. While preparing for, and while attending the classes of, the University of Moscow, from which he was expelled as one of the hissers of an unpopular Professor of criminal law, the young Lermontof began to write poetry, and he continued to do so after he had entered the army. In 1837 a poem of his on Poushkin's death, the closing lines of which were very uncomplimentary towards the aristocratic world, resulted in his being sent to the Caucasus. At the end of a year he was allowed to return to St. Petersburg, where he published *The Demon*, as well as another poem, the scene of which also was laid among the mountains by which his imagination was as deeply impressed as Poushkin's had been. Due to the same influences also was the prose story he soon afterwards brought out, *The Hero of Our Time*, which has been translated into German thrice, into English twice, into French twice, into Danish twice, and once into Polish. In 1840 a duel with the son of the French Ambassador again led to Lermontof's exile, and he was sent a second time to the Caucasus. Thence he returned to St. Petersburg for a short time, during which he seemed incessantly a prey to gloom and discontent, and in April 1841 he rejoined his regiment in the Caucasus. Soon after his arrival he became involved in a quarrel with one of his comrades, Martynof, and insisted, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of his friends, on provoking a duel which proved fatal to him. It took place near Piatigorsk on July 15. At the first fire Lermontof was struck by a bullet which went straight to his heart. He sank quietly to the ground, sighed twice, and died. He had not yet completed his twenty-sixth year.

Had he breathed the open air more, and the vitiated atmosphere of the saloon or the barrack less, and had not his hot and turbulent nature ended by cutting short his career, Lermontof might have become a world-renowned poet. For there was real power within him, and he possessed to a high degree the genuine inspiration of one who is born a singer. His brilliant "Song about Ivan Vasilievich," an imitation, so far as form goes, of the old builinas or historical poems, shows to what a height of true feeling he could rise when he freed himself from the "Byronism" which led him and some of his contemporaries to study and describe nothing but certain morbid mental processes, and when he had recourse, as Poushkin so often had, to that pure well of Russian poetry which the memory of the common people had served to keep undefiled. How far the poem which Mr. Stephen has selected for translation will be accepted by English readers as a work of genius it is hard to predict. Its theme is not novel, nor is it likely to commend itself to the taste of the present day. In it we see the spirit of evil sweeping through space, a prey to the scorn and hate which the poet so often felt raging within his own breast. Presently, however, he falls in love with a Georgian maiden and eventually succeeds in making her his own. But she dies, and in spite of all his efforts her soul escapes from him, borne into heaven by angelic arms, and he is left "alone, as formerly, in the universe without hope and without love."

"The similarity of the subject with that of *Faust* and of the character with that of Lucifer in *Cain*, will doubtless strike all at first," says Mr. Stephen. But he thinks that on closer perusal the reader will find a certain originality in Lermontof's conception of the demon and a great charm in his description of "the softening effect that love is able to produce for the time being on the impersonation of all evil. To our own eyes the chief merits of the original poem seem to be the musical flow of its language, and the picturesqueness of its descriptions of scenery. Of neither of these is it easy, if indeed it be possible, to give an adequate idea in a translation. By way of a specimen of the style adopted by the present translator, who appears to be well acquainted with his original poem, and to have done his best "to convey, as much as possible, some of the quaint complication, yet musical flow, that is so conspicuous and attractive in it," we will quote his opening stanza:—

The exiled Demon, Spirit of Despair,
Was flying o'er earth's sinful climes;
While in his weary brain rose, dark and bare,
Remembrances of happier times—
When, pure and holy, in the realms of light
He shone amid God's Cherubim;
When, coursing in its golden tracks at night,
The fleeting comet ever would delight
To interchange a smile with him;
When, through the circling ether's vast extent,
Thirsting some knowledge to achieve,
He watch'd the movements of the firmament,
And all its wonders could perceive;
When he could love and still believe,
First of creation, happy and devout,
Guiltless of sin and ignorant of doubt;
Nor had his tranquil mind beset
A range of fruitless centuries past in ill. . . .
His brain could hold no more. . . . and yet
The past, the lost came crowding still.

The Demon has not been so often translated as the *Hero of our Times*; but there exist two French versions of it, as well as one in German. Lermontof's minor poems also have been twice translated into German, one of the translators being Bodenstedt, and twice into French. So that he is by no means a writer with whom the Western world is entirely unacquainted.

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* *Russian Romance.* By Alexander Serguevitch Poushkin. Translated by Mrs. J. Buchan Telfer (*née* Mouravieff). London: Henry S. King & Co. 1875.

The Demon: a Poem. By Michael Lermontof. Translated from the Russian by Alexander Condie Stephen. London: Trubner & Co. 1875.

THE following useful hint to tourists on their way to the Hartz Mountains is given by a correspondent who has already arrived in that pleasant region. "I was," he writes, "sitting in the piazza of a hotel close to the waterfall, when a young Englishman mounted on a donkey rode gaily across the bridge. The rider was going straight on up the road when the donkey suddenly turned sharp round and made for the hotel. A desperate struggle ensued; the donkey was determined, and so was his rider. The young man belaboured his rebellious steed till it reared, kicked, and finally threw him. Meantime, the head waiter stood by my side watching the conflict with a malicious grin. When he saw the unhorsed rider get up, dust his knees, and proceed to the hotel, accompanied by the donkey, he turned to me, and whispered, with a confidential smile: 'The gentleman might have spared himself a fall. No one comes by the hotel without alighting and calling for something. We are in the habit of feeding that donkey.'"

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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
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